The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOSLIN—December 2nd, the wife of Lieutenant W. Goslin, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of a son.

DEATH.

D'AETH—October 25th, on board the S. S. *Rangoon*, shortly after leaving Aden, Fred. D'Aeth, Esq., of the P. and O. S. N. Company.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COURJON—O'BRIEN—At Calcutta, on the 23rd Nov., at St. Thomas' Church, by the Very Rev. A. Goirau, V. A., Fargo Achille Courjon, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late E. O'Brien, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FAUSSETT—Oct. 20th, wife of G. T. Faussett, Esq., H. M.'s 76th Regiment, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

KAUNTZE—At Muttra, on the 19th November, the wife of Lieutenant Kauntze, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

BAYLEY—At Simla, on the 20th Nov., the wife of E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. of a son.

LOGIN—At Sealkote, on the 21st Nov., the wife of T. Login, Esq., of a daughter.

MACONOCHIE—At Oonao, Oudh, on the 25th Nov., the wife of G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Settlement Officer, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th
Kurrachee on.............................. 10th and 25th

The Steam-ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Brooks, Commander, will be despatched at above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
„ „	10th Feb.	„	13th March.
„ „	25th March.	„	28th April.
„ „	10th May.	„	12th June.
„ „	25th June.	„	28th July.
„ „	10th August.	„	12th Sept.
„ „	25th Sept.	„	28th October.
„ „	10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under [illegible] as above [illegible] Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo }	when inducement offers.		„ Galle } or Colombo }	when inducement offers. 14	28
„ Galle	7	21	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
„ Bimlipatam	18	3			
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The departure of the Steam Ship ARABIA for the above ports has been postponed until noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, in order to take forward a detachment of troops to Beypore.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched as above at noon on 15th proximo, calling also at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Carwar	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Coompta	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Mangalore	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Cannanore	„	Tuesday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	„	Tuesday.	Coompta	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Tuesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Beypore	„	Tuesday.	Goa	„	Thursday.
Cochin	arr.	Wednesday.	Bombay	arr.	Friday.

The *General Outram*, Captain MAIN, Commander, will leave Bombay (Apollo Bunder,) for the Malabar Coast this day, the 3rd instant, at 6 P. M.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		A.M.	P.M.	UP STEAMERS.		A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday		6	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10	
Unjunwell	Thursday	10		Vingorla	Saturday		4
Rutnagherry	Thursday		5	Rutnagherry	Sunday	7	
Vingorla	Friday	8		Unjunwell	Sunday		2
Goa	Arr. Friday		2	Bombay	Arr. Monday	3	

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	Tuesday	...	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	Wednesday	...	3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	Wednesday	...	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	Thursday	...	2-0 A. M.
Mandvee	Thursday	...	4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	Friday	...	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	Friday	...	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	Saturday	...	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	Saturday	...	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	Sunday	...	2-0 P. M.

The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER AND MANDVEE.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jumna*, 792 $\frac{48}{100}$ tons register, and 886$\frac{37}{100}$ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A.1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For inventory and further particulars apply to Captain [illegible] on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR [illegible] MAZAGON, 86 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Bella Maria*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain IRVINE will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned, without further notice.

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi*.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Cospatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible fos the condidon of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Parsee Gentleman with capital to join the advertiser as Partner or Broker in a Mercantile House. An interview can be arranged by letter addressed "N," at Messrs. THACKER AND VINING.

WANTED by the Grand Finance Company (Limited) an experienced ACCOUNTANT; also a SHROFF. Apply to PESTONJEE DADABHOY, at Messrs. I. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane.

WE have this day authorised Mr. HENRY HERBERT GRENDON TIPPET to sign for our firm per procuration.

NASMYTH & Co.

1st December 1864.

WANTED AS AGENT a Gentleman connected with Officers of the Army and Navy, Civil Service, &c. Little time required and great benefits to be realized. Apply to Mr. C. HAHN, 164, Englefield Road, N. London, England.

WANTED.—An Iron Grey Persian or Arab HORSE, broken in for Harness, preferred, to match another for a pair, height 14 hands and ¼ an inch. Apply to "A. B.," Office of the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED a CLERK to undertake Custom House and Landing and Shipping business. Salary Rs. 60 to 80 according to qualification. Apply to

No. 1, Hornby Row. SAMUEL BATES, Manager.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—The new Bank promoted by Messrs. Fazel Mahomed Essa and others is to be named "THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY," (Limited.)

AHMEDABAD FNANCIAL ASSOCIATION—This Association is to be started at Ahmedabad under the auspices of Vahalabhoy Balajee and other Merchants. Applications for Shares will be received till 10th instant by the promoters at Ahmedabad.

A CARD.—MR. F. M. ELLIS, having lately returned from China, has now established himself in Bombay as an Opium Inspector, and has secured the services of two experienced Chinamen to assist him in his business. He begs to offer his services to any one requiring the same. Reference to Messrs. B. A. HORMUSJEE.

1st December 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

[illegible] order of the [illegible] Cornets.

GEO. I[illegible] Int of Marine,
[illegible]GLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24[illegible] Nov. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,

Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040) 130 Candies, more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore*.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid. HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28¼ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects. HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months.................... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Lost on the evening of Friday the 25th instant, between Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co's office and the Mombadevi Chowkey, 18 Government currency notes, namely, eleven of Rs. 1,000 each, five of Rs. 100 each, and two of Rs. 10 each. Any one bringing them to the undersigned at the officer of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. will receive a reward of Rs. 2,000.

મંછુભાઈ કલાંણદાસ.

MANCHUBHAI KALIANDAS.

26th November 1864.

CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—*Capital* 1,00,00,000 *Rupees of* 20,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each.*

Promoters.

CALLIANJEE LUDDHA, Esq.
CURSANDASS NAINSEY, Esq.
RUTTONSEE GOCULDASS, Esq.
VULEBDASS JAIRAZ, Esq.

Applications for Shares to be made until 1 o'clock on SATURDAY to CURSONDASS NAINSEY, Esq., 57, Mody Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.
Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to commence business on the 1st proximo, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th November 1864

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે જનરલ કરીડીત એંડ ફીનાનશીઅલ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rupees 75,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Directors.

TALOKECHUND HOKUMCHUND, Esq., *Chairman* (of Sivial Motilall.)
TAPIDASS VURJDASS, Esq.
C. E. MITCHELL, Esq. [illegible] BUTTIWALLA,
[illegible] Buttiwalla Sons & Co.)
[illegible] DAYABHAI, Esq., (of Nugginbhai Rupchund.)
RAGHANATH RAMCHUNDER, Esq., (of Raghanath Ramchunder & Co.)

Bankers.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકંનટાઈલ કરેડીટ એંડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એશોશીએશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. MEYHEW, Esq., Barister-at-Law,
VINAECK PANDOORUNG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs, Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hore, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
Tribhovundass Jugjeewandass, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary.

Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd—Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd.—Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest, or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months........... 6 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 12,000,000.

Board of Directors.

J. P. Cornforth, Esq., Chairman.
R. T. Price, Esq.
Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Gheesta, Esq.
Jaiseyram Kissonram, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq.
Chintoba Bhasker, Esq., Manager.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 9 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.......................10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
CHARLES CLIFTON, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—To let, the premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, to whom apply.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—The two upper Floors of the building now occupied by the Asiatic Financialt Association (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle. For pariculars apply to the Secretary.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

TWELFTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER.
OPERA "TRAVIATA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by VERDI.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 10
Stalls .... „ 6
Gallery .... „ 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Secretaries' Office on TUESDAY the 6th December 1864, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of selling the Presses and other Machinery of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not yet paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls on their Shares in the above Company, that unless they pay in such overdue Calls at this office on or before the 7th December (proximo) their Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Government of India.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

29th November 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

THE DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1844.—*Incorporated* 1860.—The Shareholders having resolved to augment the Bank's Capital to *one Million sterling*, *two thousand* [illegible] *the present* reserved for the *Bombay Presidency* at Rupees 750 each, [illegible] Bombay Agent, W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., is authorized on receiving a deposit of 100 per share, to make allotment *at once* the stock to be paid for as follows:—

On application	Rs. 100
1st December	„ 100
1st January	„ 100
1st April	„ 200
1st June	„ 250
Total...	Rs. 750

All sums paid to bear interest at 6 per cent. Parties have the option of paying per share in full on or before the 20th December, and claiming Dividends from 1st *January* 1865. J. C. PARRY, Manager,

Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), Delhi, 7th November 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED).—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).

Head Office, Calcutta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law & Co.
Baboo Henalaul Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Potit Paubun Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.

Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITEM).

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

ધી પરીનસ આર વેલસ શીપીગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on SATURDAY the 3rd December 1864, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of proposing the following resolutions:—

1st.—To rescind Article 19 of Articles of Association.
2nd.—To wind up the Company voluntarily.
3rd.—To appoint Liquidator or Liquidators.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).

યુનાઈટેડ મરકંનટાઈલ (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company on the 16th instant, it has been unanimously resolved that the accounts as made up by the Liquidators be adopted, that the affairs of the existing Company be considered to be fairly wound up, and that the said accounts be taken over, as they stand, by the Company to be called "United Mercantile Banking Corporation, Limited."

R. N. WYLIE
CURSETJEE NOWROJEE } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held on the 22nd day of December next, at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving from the Directors an account of the liquidation of the Company. ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Plumes, and Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Dress Wreaths, Assorted Colored and Black Hair Nets, Prizes Medal Crinolines, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—

Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 106.

RAMCHUNDER BHOWANEESUNKER.—*Plaintiff.*
vs.
CRUSTNATH ABBAJEE & OTHERS.—*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 14th day of September 1863, the following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Commissioner of the said Court, in his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pension and Tax Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, with the Appurtenances, together with the portion of the front compound opposite thereto, situate, lying, and being in Govasur Oart, and facing the Kalbadavee Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 705, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and containing by admeasurement 699 square yards, (be the same little more or less), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall and beyond it by the portion of the said Govasur Oart) on or towards the West by the Kalbadavee Road or Parell Road, on or towards the North by the house of the said late Ballajee Soonderjee; and on or towards the South by the House of the late Madhoba Soonderjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the right, title, and interest, of the late Ballajee Soonderjee, Abbajee Gunnesh, Madhoba Soonderjee and Narayan Damooljee, the four original proprietors of and in the Govasur Oart, in the said Oart or the Annual Furzendaree rents derived from the 29 Messuages and Premises erected and standing thereon, amounting in the whole to Rupees 224-3-83 per annum.

Further particulars of the property and the conditionf under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. KELLY AND HORE, Attornies for the plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September 1864.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.				UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.			
Miles.	Stations.	Time.		Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A.	M.			A.	M.
	Grant Road Dep	7	0		Ahmedabad Dep	7	0
5½	Mahim .... „	7	20	10½	Barajree .... „	7	35
6¾	Bandora ...... „	7	28	17½	Mehmoodabad „	8	3
29¼	Bassein Road. „	8	52	28	Neriad .... „	8	45
54	Palghur ...... „	10	7	40½	Annund........ „	9	24
61	Bysur .... „	10	33	49½	Wassud........ „	9	56
74½	Dhanoo Road „	11	23	61½	Baroda .... „	10	46
		P.	M.	73½	Etola .... „	11	34
90½	Sunjan........ „	12	15	80¾	Meahgaum .... „	12	0
104½	DamaunRoad „	1	10			P.	M.
114¾	Pardee .... „	1	47	90	Pallej .... „	12	27
120½	Bulsar .... „	2	20	98¾	Chumargaum. „	12	59
125¾	Doongree...... „	2	44	106¾	Broach .... „	1	28
133	Beleemora .... „	3	12		Nerbudda Ferry ...... „	2	58
135¾	Umulsur ...... „	3	28	111¾	Unclesur ...... „	3	18
144¾	Nowsaree .... „	4	5	118	Panolee........ „	3	40
154½	Sucheen ...... „	4	41	127	Keem .... „	4	8
163¾	Surat ....Arr	5	10	134	Sion .... „	4	31
				140¾	Amrolee ...... „	4	52
				142¾	Surat........Arr	5	0
		A.	M.				
	Surat ....Dep	7	0			A.	M.
165¼	Amrolee ...... „	7	13		Surat .... Dep	7	20
172	Sion .... „	7	34	151¾	Sucheen ...... „	7	54
179	Keem .... „	7	57	161¾	Nowsaree...... „	8	35
188	Panolee ...... „	8	25	170¾	Umulsur ...... „	9	7
194½	Unclesur ...... „	8	47	173	Beleemora...... „	9	23
	Nerbudda Ferry ...... „	9	2	180¾	Doongree...... „	9	50
199¾	Broach .... „	10	42	185¾	Bulsar .... „	10	20
207¼	Chumargaum „	11	11	191¾	Pardee .... „	10	48
216	Pallej .... „	11	38	201¾	Damaun Road „	11	30
		P.	M.			P.	M.
225½	Meahgaum .... „	12	5	215¾	Sunjan .... „	12	20
232¼	Etola .... „	12	36	231½	Dhanoo Road. „	1	17
244¾	Baroda .... „	1	24	245	Bysur .... „	2	2
256¼	Wassud .... „	2	9	252	Palghur.......... „	2	28
265¼	Annund .... „	2	41	276¾	Bassein Road. „	3	43
278	Neriad.......... „	3	25	299¾	Bandora.......... „	5	7
288¼	Mehmoodabad „	4	2	300¾	Mahim.......... „	5	13
295¼	Barajree .... „	4	30	306	Grant Road...Arr	5	30
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5	0				

[illegible] *will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay* [illegible] *Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as* [illegible] *Passengers whose journey takes them beyond* [illegible] *will be able to proceed on the following morning* [illegible] *own in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued* [illegible] *either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be* [illegible] *ailable for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.*

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class..............Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class..............Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class..............One anna each (0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" "and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

DOGS will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.— Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, for the New American Lamps 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned V. O. A. PALE DRY AMONTILADO SHERRY. at Rs. 30. GREY & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Corrugated Sheet Iron and Line suitable for roofing.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Trick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrogated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Bools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

SYKES & Co.—House Decorators and General Merchants beg to say, that as a temporary measure, they have taken premises in Tamarnid Lane, where samples of the principal articles kept in their godown may be seen, viz.

Best double plated Argand Lamps from 1 to 12 lights, as these lamps have been manufactured expressly for Sykes & Co. the quality can be especially recommended.

Bohemen Glassware, a great variety.

Best double gilt Moulding, several thousand feet for mirror frames.

10,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall papers with superb borders to match, many of the above papers, owing to their low price from 8 As. to Rs. 5 are well adopted for Stair Cases, Verandahs, &c.

Cartons Pierre Ornamental Centres for Ceilings.

Choice vegetable Seeds in boxes, containing 38 different kinds.

1 Dozen Panoramas with 2 glasses solid Mahogany polished with 12 slides for night and day packed in deal Box.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Every article for the practice of Photography kept in stock from the best makers.

Photographs will be taken at Bellasis Road from at December next, and also of public works, &c.

One copy Owen Jones Grammer of Ornament.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clanmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

			per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label			Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do.	do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do.	do	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)			„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)			„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts. and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	R . 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	6	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9		„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

CHAMPAGNES.—By Geisler and Co.—Cunliffe and Co., packed expressly for India. Has just been landed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BORDEAUX CLARETS.—TREACHER & Co.'s (Limited) usual quarterly supply has just been landed, which is in excellent condition.

		Rs.
Chateau Margaux	Quarts	34
„ Leoville	„	28
„ St. Julien	„	22
„ Medoc in	Pints	9
„ Do.	Qts.	16

She Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, redCapsules at	Rs. „ 15
Do. white do.	„ 15
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts	19
Sillery Monjseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Frères	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts	16
Do. Do. best qlty	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Ship "OWEN GLENDOWER." Apply to CRAWFORD & Co. No. 3, Marine Street 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.—Apply to J. R. LOWE, Burrows' Lane, Girgaum Road. Bombay, 3rd December.

CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after 1 o'clock this day, and the issue of Shares will be made forthwith. ROBERT TAYLOR.
Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late Firm of Messrs. ROBERT STRONG & Co. are requested to send the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.
ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.
2nd December 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Dividends on the Shares of the Poona Grand Stand for the year 1864 will be paid on application to the undersigned.
H. COKE, Manager,
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Merwanjee Framjee*.
Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—A new Association has been formed called "The Queen's Financial Association of India (Limited)" under the auspices of several very influential and respectable European and Native Merchants. Application for Shares will be received by Messrs. ESPENANCE and HANNAH, No. 26, Apollo Street, and CARSONDASS CANJEE, Esq., at Mandavee Bunder, up to the 3rd inst.
Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,000 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M., to dispose of the following business:—

1. Railway Traffic Questions.
2. Mail Arrangements.
3. Proposed by a Member, that standard Samples of Cotton be kept at the Office of the Chamber for reference.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 2nd Dec. 1864.

WITH reference to an Advertisement in the newspapers of the 12th September, Mr. BEST having returned to Bombay, begs that all claims against the late Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, may be sent to his Office, within seven days from date.
Rampart Row, 1st December 1864.

The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of BEST and BROWN.
WILLIAM JAMES BEST.
FORREST L. BROWN.
Rampart Row, 12th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for leave to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay lying about 700 feet to the south of the Victoria Bunder, at Colaba, and adjoining that portion of ground granted by Government to the Bombay Reclamation Company, and extending to the new Fort, near the Lighthouse at Upper Colaba. Plans of the proposed Reclamation will be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.
R. KING GILLAN.
VULLUBDASS TULSEYDASS.
TRICUMJEE VELLJEE.
VURDHMAN POONSEE.
GOCULDASS CULLIANJEE.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.
By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.
2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration to the Estates and Effects of the undermentioned deceased persons having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Administrator General, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to these Estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the Administrator General:—

ROBERT TRAVERS, Lieutenant Colonel H. M.'s 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
ALBERT JONES, formerly Lieutenant in H. M.'s 95th Regiment of Foot.
MUNEEBAI alias GORTABAI, Widow of Moroba Shet, and Daughter of Pandoorung Juggonath Naique.
DOCTOR ERNEST [illegible], Chief Superintendent, Telegraphs in India.
BONY [illegible], Major General.
DUNCAN FORBES CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer of H. M.'s Steamer [illegible].
JOHN [illegible], Overseer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
FURDOONJEE [illegible], Parsee of Bombay.
ARTHUR HENRY CURTIS, Major, Bombay Staff Corps.
JOSEPH [illegible], [illegible], Bank of Hindoostan.
JOHN [illegible], Master, steam Ship [illegible].
WILLIAM ROBERTSON JOHNSTON, Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company.
JAMES [illegible], Pensioner, formerly Assistant Registrar, Sudder Adawlut.
EVELYN [illegible], Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N.I.
WILLIAM [illegible], Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
BHASKER [illegible], Hindoo of Bombay.
W. LOUDON, Administrator General.
Bombay, Admr. Genl's Office, 2nd Dec. 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	as.
The Silver Sunbeam: a practical and theoretical text-book of Sun-Drawing and Photographic Printing, &c. &c. By Dr. J. Towler ...	5	12
Agathos, and other Sunday Stories. By the Bishop of Oxford ...	3	12
Dalziel's The Illustrated Arabian Nights, vol. 1. ...	5	12
Eothen. New edition ...	4	8
The Slang Dictionary ...	5	0
Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet ...	5	12
Maurice Tiernay, the soldier of fortune. By Lever ...	1	8
The Monk. By the author of "The Nun." ...	1	8
Down in Tennessee, and back by way of Richmond. By Edmund Kirke ...	5	0
Illustrated London Almanac, 1865. ...	0	12
Fifty Famous Women: their virtues and failings, and the lessons of their lives. Illustrated ...	2	12
Great Inventors: the sources of their usefulness, and the results of their efforts. Illustrated ...	2	12
Sacred Melodies for four voices. Arranged by A. Wright, Esq., Organist, Birmingham. Beautifully printed ...	3	0
Favourite Poems by Gifted Bards. Illustrated ...	5	12
My Life and Recollections, 2 vols. By the Hon'ble Grantley F. Berkeley ...	22	8
A Treatise on Fever. By R. D. Lyons, K.C.C. ...	5	0
Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 10. May to Oct. 1864.	5	12
Fireside Travels. By Jas. Russel Lowell ...	3	8
Poetical Reading Book with aids for Grammatical analysis, paraphrase, and criticism. By J. D. Morell, and W. Ihne, Ph. D. ...	2	0
Morell's Scheme of Parsing. (Large sheet, mounted)	3	12
Colenso's Elementary Arithmetic, with answers ...	1	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers, 15th Edition, 1864 ...	3	12
Bull's Maternal Management of Children ...	3	12
Every man's own Lawyer. ...	5	0
Newspapers and General Readers Companion ...	2	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

			Rs.	as.
Illustrated London News ...	Oct.	22 & 29 ...	1	4
———— News of the World ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
The Queen ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
The Field ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
The Weekly Times ...	,,	23 & 30 ...	0	12
News of the World ...	,,	23 & 30 ...	1	0
Reynold's News ...	,,	23 & 30 ...	0	12
The Evening Mail (7 papers)	,,	19 to Nov. 2	3	8
The Reader ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
Army and Navy Gazette ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
Weekly Dispatch ...	,,	23 & 30 ...	1	4
Public Opinion ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
The Builder ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	0
The Leeds' Times ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	0
Dublin, W. Freeman's Journal	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	0
Lloyd's Weekly News ...	,,	23 & 30 ...	0	12
The Lancet ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
The Athenæum ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
Sporting Life (5 papers) ...	,,	19 to Nov. 2	1	8
Bell's Life ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4
United Service Gazette ...	,,	22 & 29 ...	1	4

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday .... 6th 0h. 25m. P. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday .... 13th 0h. 4m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday .... 21st 9h. 54m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday .... 29th 2h. 15m. A. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	3	Mercury rises at 7h. 19m.	6 20	5 21	1 14	1 37	1st Dec. 1864. Time—8h. 1m. 53s.6.
Sun.	4	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 20	5 21	2 2	2 [illegible]	
Mon.	5	Mercury sets at 6h. 15m.	6 21	5 21	2 54	3 22	
Tues.	6	Nicholas, Bp.	6 22	5 21	3 52	4 27	
Wed.	7	Venus rises at 6h. 0[illegible]m. A.M.	6 22	5 21	5 3	5 39	
Thur.	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 23	5 22	6 16	6 51	
Fri.	9	Venus sets at 7h. 58m. P.M.	6 23	5 24	7 27	7 56	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 26
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 23
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 24	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Nov. 26
BANGALORE	Nov. 26	MALTA	Nov. 5
CALCUTTA	Nov. 26	MEERUT	Nov. 24
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Nov. 26
CEYLON	Nov. 16	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 9
DELHI	Nov. 26	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 1	SINGAPORE	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

IN the present circumstances of Bombay it is a matter of the very highest importance that the principles on which the land policy of the Government is based should be not only sound in themselves, but so clearly expressed in the rules laid down for the use of the public as to be easily intelligible to the comprehension of ordinary projectors of public Companies. But the acutest intellect would be puzzled to determine whether or not the Government *has* a policy. A correspondent, whose attention we called a few days ago to the republication in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th of January last of rules prescribing that no application for a grant of land for public purposes shall be "received" unless it has been previously advertised for at least four weeks in three newspapers of different languages, has found himself reduced to a state of such utter perplexity by his attempts to reconcile the theory of these rules with the practice of Government, that, in despair of unravelling the knot, he boldly cuts it, and arbitrarily declares that the rules are not, cannot, and must not be in force. Were our correspondent in the right, the conclusion he has come to is not very complimentary to the Government, whose consistency it saves at the expense of their capacity for managing the simplest details of the business of administration. If the rules "have already been abandoned, although not formally rescinded," then we must understand that a formal notification in the official *Gazette* of Bombay has no meaning at all. It must be remembered that the outside public, consisting of all those obscure persons who are not on terms of intimate friendship with the rulers of the State and cannot enjoy the privilege of earwigging Secretaries to Government and Members of Council after dinner, have no other means than the notifications in the *Gazette* afford them of ascertaining what may be the intentions of Government with regard to the sale of public lands. If, then, we suppose the rules of the 8th April 1861 to have been worthless when they were republished in January last, having been "abandoned—though not "formally rescinded," the inference is unavoidable that the high officials who sanctioned the republication of the rules cared little how they mocked and misled the public while they secretly matured their designs for granting the Back Bay concession to their own favourites. There is indeed one way of escaping the necessity of drawing this unpleasant inference. We can accept the suggestion that no one in the Secretariat or in any other Department knew anything about the republication, which was a mere blunder of that perpetual victim of stupid officials, the printer. But such a blunder could not possibly be committed without a neglect of their duties so gross as to be almost criminal on the part of all the principal officers of Government. Moreover, if the republication was a mistake, it ought to have been c[illegible] long ago. Over and over again we h[illegible] ferred to these rules, and remonstrated [illegible] the shameless illegality of the Back Bay [illegible] tract, made, as it was, in open defiance of t[illegible] and our correspondent now assures us that Dr. Diver—who, as the purchaser of Dapoorie and the Powder Works, is surely entitled to know what is the real policy of Government in the matter of these land sales—and "a ruck of applicants" have been led astray by their excusable belief in the good faith of Government, and seduced into the error of advertising their applications in accordance with rules that have been secretly repealed. Now, of course, the favoured few who know exactly how things are very naturally laugh in their sleeves and chuckle to one another over the discomfiture of the ignoble herd of outside "fools" who think that the way to get anything from Government is to ask for it openly and fairly, as they are told to do, in the public newspapers. But we doubt if it is quite legitimate for a Government which professes to pride itself on its impartiality to make "fools" of most of its subjects and then laugh at them for their folly; at all events, we are inclined to believe that a Government which acts in this way must end by making itself a much greater fool than all the others put together.

Possibly, Government may now condescend to inform the public what are the rules actually in force for regulating applications by public Companies for grants of land. In any case, we cannot see anything in Act XXII. of 1863, which "A Well-Wisher" says has superseded the rules of April 1861, to warrant the belief that promoters need not advertize their applications. On the contrary, Clause IX. of that Act is to the following effect: "The promoters shall, at the time "when they submit their preliminary application to the Local Government, publish the same, "and, if they so desire, the statement that accompanies it, in the Official *Gazette*, and also, if "possible, in at least two newspapers (one of which "shall be in English) in the Province in which the "work is proposed to be executed; and shall "repeat such publication, at least six times, "within a period of two months from the date "of such application to the Local Government: "the promoters shall further cause to be delivered, with all reasonable despatch, and within a period not exceeding two months, to the "Collector of every District in which any part "of such work is proposed to be constructed, or "such other officer as the Local Government "shall from time to time direct, six copies of "such application, with a faithful translation of "the same into the Vernacular language of the "District." We leave it to our correspondent to explain how this clause proves the "folly" of advertizing. The great argument against advertizing is of course the disgraceful precedent of the Back Bay Job; but we hardly think—even the *Times of India* does not think—that is a precedent which our rulers will care to act upon in Bombay.

We come now to consider the question, whether, when there are two or more competing Companies for any piece of land, that land should be put up to public auction. Neither the rules of 1861 nor the Act of 1863 make any provision for a case of this kind. The framers of the Act of 1863 plainly never contemplated the possibility of such a case arising; for in the "Note" on that Act by Colonel Strachey, Secretary to the Government of India, we find it stated as the chief reason why the Act does not require all the money to be paid up before the sanction of Government can be given, that "*India is altogether dependent upon England for the capital "for these works*." Obviously, Colonel Strachey had never even dreamt of the application of the Act to a state of society such as now exists in Bombay, where not only are promoters not "dependent "on England" for their capital, but it would be easy to find capitalists numerous enough to form at least three great Companies to carry out (say) the plans of public works in Modee Bay, and pay down one-tenth of the money as a guarantee before the sanction of Government was obtained. Now, in what way can Government fairly judge the rival claims of these Companies unless it puts the coveted ground up to auction? We certainly would not make the auction free to everybody; but any Company regularly formed, and willing to pay the required deposit, and comply with such conditions as Government may impose in order to secure the interests of the public, ought to be allowed to compete. It may be right that, because Ritchie Steuarts have got one part of the foreshore, the firms of Forbes and Remington should claim to have another slice of valuable land given them without competition as their share of the plunder of the public. But we venture to take a wider view of the duties and responsibilities of Government in this matter than to suppose it is constituted merely for the purpose of apportioning the public lands among the great firms of the island of Bombay. There is something so ungenerous in the outcry raised against Dr. Diver that we can barely speak of it with patience. Who, we would ask, are the representatives of the great firms in Bombay? For the most part, they are young men, with very slight experience even of merely mercantile business, and with no knowledge whatever of the cost and method of carrying out the great undertakings which they are always so eager to undertake—of course, "in the "interest of the public." In Heaven's name, if there are any men amongst them, let them cease this miserable pretence of superiority, this affected horror of "speculation." If a man who perhaps is not quite so great a "fool" as they, take him to be comes into the field openly against them, let them, if they are conscious of their own power to crush him, meet him on fair terms in the open field, instead of sneering at him and his followers and then running up the back stairs to solicit the support and protection of Government. But, whatever they may do, the duty of Government is clear, namely, to sell the public land at the best price that can be got for it. So long as it gets the money, it need not care where that money comes from. It does not look a gift horse in the mouth, or affect qualms of conscience, when its Cowasjees and its Premchunds offer it their lacs for one purpose or another; and, as for security, it has only itself to blame if it do not bind the purchaser, be he Dr. Diver or any other man, by such conditions as shall guard the public interest even in case of the failure of the buyer to carry out the terms of the contract.

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE Spanish proverb that he who has not seen La Seville has not seen a marvel can with more or less of accuracy be applied to all cities on this side of the Atlantic, and certainly to none more truly than to Paris. Those who, like the present writer, are old enough to remember the city of the Bourbons, find themselves young enough to feel like a child at its first pantomime in contemplating the changes that the saturnine Harlequin evokes by the touch of his imperial wand, driving into wild terror the poor Pantaloon of the Vatican, striking into immobility (and this pretty often) some editorial clown, and continually unrolling for the delight of all well-behaved folks miles upon miles of new boulevards, gardens, lakes, "des docks," and "des squares." The Napoleon of peace is really a more wonderful man than the sub-lieutenant of artillery who ran his course from Toulon to St. Helena, and thence to the Invalides. Looking back on the lightly packed Dover mail, the boats which pulled off to the cockboat of a steamer, and which in rough weather charged 5s. a head for a ten minutes' voyage; the never ceasing embarrassment of the passport, granted in London, exchanged at Calais, and examined three separate times on the road; the humiliating subjection of the British lions to the tyranny of a diligence *conducteur* for 24 or 30 hours; *forsan et hæc meminisse juvabit*, when ten hours and a half of easy travelling, with no passport and next to no custom house annoyances, achieves the distance between the Eleanor Cross now rising at Charing, and the noble terminus of the Northern Railway at Paris. One especial beauty in the new streets of Paris—that is to say in three-fourths of the city—cannot fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer; great care has been taken to avoid the meeting of large thoroughfares at right angles, and the wedge-like form of house-blocks, familiar to the dingy purlieus of Leicester Square and Longacre, has been here reproduced as a beauty and a comfort by men who may perchance have conceived their notion of this change when, as political refugees, they tenanted the gloomy Patmos of the Seven Dials. Those who have experienced the architectural nightmares of Darmstadt and Mannheim, or have felt hopelessly bewildered in Fifteenth Avenue or Twenty-seventh Street in New York or Philadelphia, will appreciate the comfort of the nobly radiating streets with their fountains and statues at the points of meeting, which relieve the mind from that baffling similarity described so well by De Quincey after studying Peranesis' engravings. The "squares" are a new feature in Parisian architecture, where hitherto a public-place has been almost invariably paved over, after the fashion of the Italian *piazza*. These gardens are very tastefully laid out, generally with great variety of level and thickly planted with tropical plants and others, which from their original *habitat* of North China may be expected to stand with slight protection the test of an European winter. "Docks," a term likewise borrowed from perfidious Albion, has been, however, oddly misapplied to the warehouses which of course accompany them, and the wondering islander finds himself solicited to fit himself with clothing from the "Docks" of a Parisian Moses far removed from even the river's bank. The Place du Carrousel is not yet entirely free from workmen, who are however engaged chiefly in repairing a portion of the long Picture Gallery down which in the good old times of the Fudge Family our countrymen were accused of making wagers instead of examining the paintings. The grand work of connecting the two palaces is however honestly completed, and now that the influence of time has slightly but sufficiently toned down the new stone work, the effect is eminently satisfactory. Even the ugly old house, which, long after all others had disappeared, stood in defying monstrosity, the inscription on whose gable "Hotel de Nantes" gave birth to the quolibet *Apparent rari Nantes in gurgite vasto*, has at length gone to its appointed place, as Mr. Kingsley would say. The dome of the Hotel des Invalides, originally gilt in obedience to a rescript which was dated from Moscow—wonderful instance of the trickery which won for Napoleon the clever title of Jupiter-Scapin—is now being redecorated by his successor. It would be difficult to suggest a nobler monument than that of the Emperor; a wide circular opening in the pavement of the church permits a view of the massive granite sarcophagus in which the coffin has been placed, while the dignity—one can hardly say the sanctity—of the tomb is enhanced by the impossibility of access to the mere sightseer. The entrance is effected by a double staircase of black marble leading to a bronze portal, on each side of which stands a giant statue of the same metal. Anything more impressive than the solemn figures of these gigantic warders I have never seen; they remain in my memory along with the statue Kings of Aboo Simbel when in a bright but vacillating moonlight myself and my companion, for once happily free from Arab guides, stood face to face with these half buried colossi. The tombs of Generals Bertrand and Montholon, in due subordination to those of their loved chief, are placed on either side of the door-way. It seems strange that in defiance of all this grandeur, in defiance of the very words of Napoleon inscribed near the tombs, it should be determined to remove the corpse of the Emperor to St. Denis. Such is, however, the case. Great and tasteful restorations are in progress at this old place of royal sepulture, all the royal monuments, or rather such fragments of them as have survived the ravages of the first revolution, are to be replaced in the Abbey, and the coffin of Napoleon is to occupy the post of honour beneath the high altar. So valuable even in this country are the influences of legitimacy that it is deemed politic to remove Napoleon from among his old soldiers and constitute him president of the very mixed society which comprises Carlovingian Kings of complicated name, and Bourbons of undesirable reputation, Catherine de Medicis whose weapons were the dagger and the drug, Francis I. who at Pavia lost all, not excepting his honour, and Louis XIV. whose victories were always won while he was safe out of gunshot. Although I propose to give some farther details of the marvels of Paris, I will for the present conclude with the announcement of the arrival two days since at the Jardin des Plantes of an illustrious foreigner from Brazil, a fine specimen of the great ant-eater. His curiously narrow face, which seems only wide enough to contain a tongue long, black, and narrow as a shoe-string, his magnificent tail far larger than that of a Life Guard's horse—unless where the latter has been aided by false additions—and his formidable claws, combine to form one of the oddest of Dame Nature's quadrupeds. With these last instruments, destined to pull down the walls of the white ants' citadels, he has amused himself by ungraving in one night about forty square feet of tiled floor, and has been summarily consigned to an asphalte cell.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*By our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE town of Nice is rejoicing at the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, their daughter, and their two young sons, and hoping for the arrival of their Czarowitch, who has just torn himself away from his pretty betrothed, and who will, no doubt, have much to recount on the subject of his future wife to his Imperial papa and mama. Nice is still the most charming caravanserai in Europe, and looks to visitors as its own peculiar treasures; and as the Great and Little Bears are to make a prolonged stay in its midst, it counts on the patronage of these illustrious sojourners as likely to bring a good many others, of less exalted rank, but equally useful. Accordingly its streets were gaily rigged out for the reception of the august travellers with Russian and French flags; but the enthusiasm of the population went no farther. The French people are indignant at the fate of Poland: and though the railway grandees were at the station to receive their Majesties, and the Emperor Napoleon had sent an envoy to welcome them in his name, the papers are already reminding the Czar of the interest France has always taken in his victim, and assuring him that, while ready to distinguish between the man and the sovereign, the French people cannot, in their minds, separate the sovereign and the policy carried out under his sanction. If the Emperor Alexander reads the articles which the leading members of the Paris press are publishing about his visit to French soil, he will certainly see a good many remarks scarcely calculated to please him.

It appears that the Imperial pair have travelled in the quietest manner, preserving so strict an incognito that, on their reaching Lyons, no one was admitted to the station, the Company's servants having all been sent away, and only the station master being there to open the doors of the carriages. Splendid apartments had been prepared for them at the principal hotel, with a grand dinner on the first floor for their Majesties, and a simpler one, on the floor above, for the children and the suite. The silk-manufacturers had also sent, for the Empress's inspection, the most wonderful products of the renowned looms of Lyons: the beautiful figures being ranged round the bedroom prepared for her. But she was so much fatigued by her journey that she had to be carried from the railway-carriage to the hotel in an arm-chair. Being too ill to dine with her husband her dinner was sent to her room; and she herself was put into bed without being able to look at the magnificent silks, satins, velvets, and brocades which their makers had hoped would be honoured by her inspection. Partly from an amiable desire to console the silk-weavers for this disappointment, partly no doubt to gratify her own curiosity, Her Majesty requested that the whole collection should be forwarded to her at Nice, and promised to make a choice of those which should please her best. The Imperial pair, be it noted *en passant*, carry with them a portable sleeping apparatus, and never use any other bed than their own. Orders had been sent to all the hotels at which they were to stop to remove the bed from the bedroom prepared for them. The late Empress of Russia was even more particular about her travelling accommodations than the present occupants of the Russian throne; and being dissatisfied with the enormous bills which she had to pay, struck out many ingenious methods of setting the modern harpies at defiance. In all her latter journeyings she took with her a portable kitchen and a cook; all her repasts being thus prepared.

The Emperor Alexander had invited Marshal Canrobert to dine with him, and is said to have received him most graciously. The Marshal, the Prefect, and one other gentleman, were allowed to attend the Russian party to the station next morning and to see them off. Equally careful preparation had been made for the "august" travellers at Marseilles, where the magnificent new inn, "Le Grand Hotel," on the model of the one in this city, had "put its best foot foremost" in their honour and its own. The Empress, who is seriously out of health, was unable to stir, but the Czar went to the Opera, and was, of course, the great attraction of the evening. Next morning they all drove through the town in open carriages; the Emperor and children went up to the top of the hill to obtain a good view of the town and harbour; the Empress remaining in the carriage. The journey to Nice was quickly accomplished, and the Emperor on the following morning passed a review of the battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard, sent by the Emperor Napoleon to act as a guard of honour during the stay of the Imperial guests at Nice. A soaking rain came down during the manœuvres; but the Emperor Alexander commanded them all, and, at the close of the affair, expressed great satisfaction at the perfection with which they had been executed. No less than thirty servants accompanied the Imperial party, their duty being, [illegible] at the various hotel the lug- they have aligated. the trunks which we w'not needed to be opened were placed in a separate room, and two of the Russian servants mounted guard over them during the night; while, for every trunk which was carried to the rooms of the traveller, a servant was detailed to accompany it to its destination, and to keep watch over it, in the chamber of its owner during the night. The French public, not accustomed to such an excess of prudence, are half inclined to feel insulted at the idea of France being supposed to be so full of thieves as to render it necessary for each trunk to be guarded by a servant; but it appears to be a Russian practice, and may possibly be necessary in "Holy Russia."

The Empress's dress on this journey has been so extremely simple as to contrast very forcibly with the excessively elaborate and pretentious toiletts which are too much in vogue among all classes in France; as for the Emperor, he wore a round gray felt wide-awake, with a flat rim, and a gray overcoat of rough cloth, evidently copied from the same model as the one which the Emperor Napoleon has been sporting since the visit of the King of Holland, who seems to have set the fashion among his crowned brethren.

The Emperor Alexander has with him a magnificent dog, a setter, of great size and beautiful form, with long, silky, jet black hair. This dog, whose name is *Milord*, is the brother of the famous *Black Rake*, belonging to the Egyptian heir-apparent. The Emperor, who is as fond of dogs as Queen Victoria, and has one of the finest collections of that quadruped in Europe, is particularly attached to *Milord*, which favoured dog never leaves him, not even when he goes bear-hunting, on which occasions *Milord* sits on the snow and watches the hunt, nor when he enters his private cabinet, where *Milord* has his appointed place beside his master's chair. At one period *Milord* was an excellent shooting dog: but since he has basked in the sunshine of Imperial favour he never does any work, unless to act as a retriever and fetch any head of game brought down by his master's gun. He is excessively gentle, and follows the Emperor incessantly like a shadow. At night he lies at the door of the Imperial chamber. The Emperor generally feeds the dog with his own hand; and never allows any one, excepting one of his *aides-de-camp*, to give anything to him. Whenever, on the stopping of the train, the Emperor got out "to stretch his legs," *Milord* walked gravely up and down the platform beside him. The dog has a magnificent collar of gold with the Imperial arms embossed upon it. He has, moreover, a servant whose sole business is to wait upon him, and who frequently takes the handsome favourite for an airing in one of the Imperial carriages.

Among the other incidents of the Imperial wanderings which are just now amusing the Parisians, we hear how the Emperor, being at Homburg a few days since, and being minded to try his luck at the famous "Hell" of the casino, entered the saloon where roulette was being played, attended only by an aide-de camp. The latter, by the Emperor's order, put down a hundred rouble banknote on the red. The note had scarcely touched the table when the croupier, unsuspicious of the quality of the new player, pushed it back with his rake, exclaiming in a tone anything but polite, "We don't receive that sort of money!" The Emperor, probably not much gratified at the unexpected evidence of the sort of estimate formed abroad of the state of his exchequer, immediately left the room; the aide-de-camp picking up the note and following His Majesty.

It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly visit the Empress Maria at Nice, to return the visit of her husband to the Empress Eugenie at Schwalbach; and rumour declares that Alexander II. will, before quitting Nice, visit their French Majesties at Compiègne. Meantime, M. Fould, at his wits' end for money, is declared to have put his veto on Compiègne for the present autumn, stating that Her Majesty the Empress has spent so much this year that it is absolutely impossible for him to find funds for the costly hospitalities of the hunting-lodge of the Merovingian Kings.

"Will the two Empresses meet at last?" is the question just now weighing on the wits of the gossips of this region. The Empress Maria, though she has magnificent hair, is not remarkable either for beauty or for grace, on which points, in spite of their difference of pedigree, the fair Eugenie would completely eclipse her. Moreover, the Empress Maria, regarding the Empress Eugenie as a *parvenue*, is very angry at seeing the daughter of a Spanish grandee raised, by a caprice of fortune, to a rank equal to her own, and has hitherto persistently refused to see her. But it will be difficult for her to persist in this refusal if she spend the winter in France; and the Emperor Alexander's visit to Schwalbach was probably intended to smooth the way for an interview between the two Empresses.

It had been rumoured that the Czar was about to bestow the hand of his only daughter, of whom he is very fond, on Prince Humbert; but since the young lady (not yet twelve!) has been affianced to King George, possibly with an eye to an amicable division of future spoils, a new report declares that the heir of King Honest-man is to wait for the "growing up" of a daughter of Francis Joseph, who is to bring Venetia to her husband as her dowry. If this report prove to be correct, it may be safely assumed that so clever a combination can have been struck out by no other brain than that of the Emperor Napoleon. As for the Kaiser, so hard and stern in his youthful days, he seems to be growing more amiable, as any husband, crowned or uncrowned, may well do when blessed with so amiable a wife as has fallen to the lot of the Austrian sovereign. It seems that a poor old woman with her two little grandsons went into the forest near the hunting-place of Ischl, one day last week, to pick up sticks and rotten wood. Being weak, hungry, and tired, she presently fell on the ground in a fainting fit. The children, thinking her asleep, tried to waken her; and, not succeeding, began to cry. Presently they espied a gentleman in a hunting-suit, and running towards him besought him to help "them to waken granny." The gentleman, followed by another gentleman, examined the old woman, saw that she had fainted, and taking a flask of spirits from the other proceeded to rub her temples and hands with the liquor, and presently brought her to her senses. Having made her drink some of the spirits, the huntsman helped the old woman to her feet, slipped a handful of gold pieces into her withered palm, and went his way, followed by the "gentleman, and the blessings of the poor old creature," whose delight, on learning that her benefactor was no other than the Emperor himself, may be easily imagined.

But if the public sentiment of Europe has grown, of late years, more favourable to the Kaiser, that of Austria towards Prussia has certainly not been improved by the part which the latter has inveigled the former into taking in the affair of the Duchies. The Austrian papers are giving the biography of a dog belonging to a Prussian regiment, and demanding the bestowal of the military medal on this model quadruped. During the late campaign in Denmark, say the Austrian biographers of this heroic animal, the regiment of which he is the idol never sent out a patrol without sending the dog also, his scent being so keen that he never failed to smell out the enemy, no matter how thick the bushes in which they were lurking. Whenever one of his friends was struck by a ball, the dog turned surgeon, seated himself beside the wounded man, stopped the bleeding by pressing his tongue on the wound, and stayed beside him until his beloved patient was carried off by his comrades. During the entire campaign the dog never received the slightest scratch. Indeed he always smelt the balls as they approached him and avoided their contact by leaping lightly over them at the moment when, but for his agility, they would have struck him. To this seasonable leap, the dog has more than once owed his life. At the taking of Duppel, at the moment when the troops began their onset, the dog rushed on ahead of his battalion, bounded up the heights, and was the first to penetrate into the interior of the place, to the great astonishment of the enemy; he barked loudly in token of victory, wagged his tail, and seemed to say "I am here! come and deliver me!" which indeed was very soon done. At the passage of Alsen, the dog, unwilling to take the place of a soldier as the boats were already full, plunged into the sea and swam across to the island. He was the first to gain the hostile shore, shook himself against the legs of the enemy, and awaited the moment for new dangers. At the present moment he is reposing on his laurels; but like a veteran hero, he answers to the sound of the trumpet and drum, and seems to say to the regiment as it marches by, "And I, also, I was at the taking of Duppel!" How the vain-glorious Prussians will relish this piece of quizzing, remains to be seen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

BIMLIPATAM, 29th November.
Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 1st December.
Steamer *Penang* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Jaffna*, from Bombay, anchored.

GALLE, 1st December, 11 A.M.
Steamer *Emeu* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 1st December, 7-15 A.M.
Steamer *Nemesis*, from Calcutta, anchored.

THE *Hurkaru*:—"There is a [illegible] sie is not, after all, [illegible] guaranteed the rents Government, houses for the next eight years." of houses in th[illegible]

THE same:—"We regret to hear of the indifferent prospects of the Indigo crop in the North-West this season. There has been very little rain, and the plant has suffered in consequence. Some of the planters who had invested most largely in the manufacture, will hardly realise half their anticipations. The same drought has equally affected the food crops in the districts surrounding Allahabad, and prices are steadily rising to famine proportions."

THE *Englishman*:—"The Record of the several Government offices are, at length, to be relieved of the mass of rubbish and useless documents of every description that have been allowed to accumulate for the past century, furnishing food for white ants, and necessitating the retention of large establishments for classifying, arranging, and whenever practicable, preserving these documents. Arrangements have been made with a mercantile house in the city, for shipping all these old papers to England, where they will undergo a fresh process of manufacture, more than repaying the cost of shipment."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The *Englishman* of yesterday announces, as a fact, that Sir Hope Grant *has been* appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir Hugh Rose. We think it very probable indeed, that this will be the case; but we also think that our contemporary ought to have said 'was to be appointed,' or even 'is certain to be;' and for the following reason: Sir Hugh Rose was offered by the Duke of Cambridge an additional year's tenure of office; which, however, he respectfully declined to accept. At the date of the last mail leaving England, Sir Hugh's letter declining to accept the Duke's offer, had not been received; and consequently, whatever promise may have been made in the event of Sir Hugh's refusing to remain in India, the appointment of Commander-in-Chief could not have been given away. We believe now, that Sir Hope Grant is the coming man. Sir William Codrington we hear, on the best authority, is to be employed in Ireland, and he was Sir H. Grant's most dangerous competitor."

BOMBAY.

THERE will be a third Court from this day opened in the High Court, where Mr. Justice Couch will preside.

MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK has presented to the Surat Grain Company about seven thousand bags of rice.

WE are requested to warn the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Jury, that their attendance will be required at a quarter to 11 o'clock this morning.

A DISPENSARY and an English school will shortly be opened at a place called Elav, near Surat, at the expense of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney.

MR. P. F. BARRETTO, the clerk of Mr Judge, Solicitor, who gave false evidence in a certain case which was tried on Thursday last, has, we learn, since absconded from Bombay.

THERE was a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Macnee and Co. on Thursday, they having been obliged to suspend payment in consequence of heavy losses sustained by the failure of Messrs. Hodson and Mather in England. We hear that the Agra and Asiatic Banks are large creditors.

A PLAINT was filed yesterday in the High Court by Messrs. Kelly, Hore and Manisty, on behalf of Mr. Fellows, the Municipal Collector, against the Rev. Francis Gell, as Editor of the *Times of India*, for the publication of certain libellous matter printed in that journal on several recent occasions.

WE are informed that the Promoters of the Grand Finance Company will begin the issue of the allotments of their shares at the beginning of next week. We also understand that a prospectus of the scheme for the Great Exhibition will shortly appear under a most powerful promotion.

WE beg to remind our sporting readers of the Gymkhana which takes place this afternoon, at the Sands, near the Government Cooperage. Three races have been marked in the programme for this evening's amusement; but, we dare say, there will most likely be others. The lotteries on the horses will take place in the tent at two o'clock.

WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—A ruffianly looking man named Balla Vujooden was yesterday placed before the Acting Second Magistrate of Police on a charge of wilfully destroying some planks of wood, the value of Rs. 25, part of the cargo of the ship *Sarah*. On the charge being established against the prisoner, His Worship fined him Rs. 50, and ordered Rs. 25 out of the fine to be paid to the captain of the ship.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Law of the University will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P. M. A meeting of the Examiners for the M. A. Degree will be held on Monday, the 5th, at 4 P. M. punctually, to arrive at the results of the Examination. There will also be a meeting of the Syndicate on the same day at half-past 4 P. M., to transact a variety of business.

WE sincerely trust Government will see fit to interfere in the manner in which the demolition of the Ramparts is being conducted. A few days ago one poor fellow employed on them had his thigh broken; and now we have to chronicle the death of another, resulting from a heap of rubbish falling on him. There seems to be no care displayed on the part of those who have undertaken the work, or such accidents would not occur.

A FEW days ago one of our contemporaries announced the probable formation of a Photographic Company to be placed under the management of Mr. Engel. Whether the Company may appear or not we cannot say, but we are informed that Mr. Engel has nothing to do with it, he having secured premises for the purpose of starting again in Bombay on his own account. We rather doubt the ultimate success of any Company formed for the above purpose.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held, by R. B. Barton, Esq., on Thursday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to investigate into the circumstances connected with the death of a Mussulman, name unknown. It appeared that one Takul Ali, a police naik, while going his rounds, discovered the deceased lying by the side of the Dongree Bazar. He went up to him and saw him quite insensible and smelling strongly of liquor. The deceased was immediately sent to Hospital where he expired on the same day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Verdict:—"Died from excessive drinking."

NOT long since a priest of a temple at Honore was waited upon by several of his congregation whose families visit the temple for the purpose of devotion, who remonstrated with him upon his immoral conduct with some of the females when attending the temple: four days after the priest was found suspended by the neck to a tree four miles from the temple and quite dead. Strong suspicion was entertained against those who had remonstrated with him, and, in consequence of circumstances which arose, one of the number (a wealthy Banian) has been committed for trial at the Honore Sessions. Mr Barton, with Mr. Hormusjee, left for Honore this morning, having been retained for the accused.

THE following passengers proceed to the Coast and Calcutta, per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Arabia*, Captain Patterson, at noon this day:—

For Carwar.—Mr. R. B. Barton and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

For Mangalore.—Mr. and Mrs. Busteed and infant.

For Cannanore.—Mr. W. Gordon and Mr. S. Yates.

For Calicut.—Mr. Butcher; Mr. Holland; Mr. Slater; and Mr. Riddell; 3 Military Officers; and 250 European troops.

For Colombo.—Mr. Ames; Mr. Tibbets; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan; and Mr. Waller.

For Cochin.—Mr. Bourne.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Gordon and child; Lieut. Armstrong; Lieut. and Mrs. Roche; and Capt. Scheberras.

THE Criminal Sessions of 1864 will commence this morning, the Chief Justice Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Kt., presiding. The Calendar on the present occasion is a light one, both as to the number of cases for trial and the number of prisoners implicated therein. There were up to last night 17 cases committed by the local magistrates, 4 of which were committed by Mr. Leeke and 13 by Mr. Brown; there are also four cases besides, one of which was held to bail by the High Court for non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant, and three others from the Mofussil, making altogether 21 cases and involving 36 prisoners. The following are the charges:—culpable homicide one, voluntarily causing hurt two, forgery one, cheating two, driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing death one, house-breaking four, perjury one, negligence on a railway one, assault one, and theft six.

FATAL GUN-POWDER ACCIDENT.—We learn that a frightful accident occurred at Jerruck on the 18th instant, resulting in the loss of two lives. It appears that a Naique of the Kurrachee Mounted Police, named Nuzzur Mahomed, was manufacturing some gunpowder in his house, when by some accident, not yet satisfactorily ascertained, an explosion took place causing the death of the Naique and his wife, and leaving his brother-in-law and daughter, who is 13 years old, in a very critical state. The two latter are being carefully treated by the Apothecary at Jerruck, who has, however, expressed but faint hopes of their recovery. We learn further that Major Southey was on the spot immediately on hearing of the accident, and saw the unfortunate victims. They were very much scorched and burnt about the body, arms, and neck. The Naique and his wife were the most severely scorched. They were quite sensible at the time, but died early on the morning following the accident from lock-jaw. At the inquest which was held a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.—*Id.*

OUR contemporary calls attention, and very justly, to the lax manner in which the Municipal Commissioners make their contracts, and informs us that Messrs. Cameron and Ryan have declined to carry out, in consequence, their engagement of the Foras Roads. We are not at all surprised to hear th[illegible] state of things can be called a system,) that has too long prevailed in Bombay. We have had an instance brought to our notice, in which the Municipal Commissioners, after having accepted the tender of a responsible and respectable Company, for the metalling of the roads, declined to complete their engagement, on the most trivial grounds, and relet the contract to a private contractor, who was fortunate enough to obtain subsequently the support and influence of a near relative of one of the Commissioners. We are informed that the Company alluded to has commenced an action for breach of contract against the Commissioners, but how can we expect to have our public works properly carried out, if irresponsible persons are selected for important works?

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Three Companies of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, detailed for duty at Hydrabad left this day Wednesday night's train, under the command of Major Brown, the following officers accompanying the detachment:—Captains Bowker [illegible] Lucas; Lieutenants Hudson, Mackinnon and Simson; Ensigns Shepherd and Hoyes; and Assist. Surgeon Lewis. The head-quarters with about 150 men are still here awaiting the arrival of the *Coromandel* with the left wing of H. M.'s 95th Regiment from Aden, to embark for that place. The head-quarters of H. M.'s 95th came in from Hydrabad by yesterday morning's train. There is a rumour abroad that the head-quarters wing of the 72nd Highlanders is to garrison Hydrabad; but the report is without foundation. A private letter from Bombay informs us that the Regiment is to be quartered at Khandalla and Poona.

After the above was in type we were informed of the arrival of the *Coromandel* with the 95th from Aden. They marched into barracks last evening. The head-quarters of H. M.'s 109th Regiment will probably leave on Monday.—*Sindian.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—There was a rehearsal yesterday at noon, at the Grant Road Theatre, of Verdi's Opera of *Traviata*. The character of *Violetta* (la Traviata) by Signorina Puerari: *Flora Bervoix* Signorina Rancati; and *Alfredo Germont* Signor Giusti, *Germont Giorgio* (his father) Signor Corti, *Viscount Gastone* Signor Bozzetti, *Baron Grenville* Signor Orsi and *Guiseppe* (servant to *Traviata*) Signor Sironi. The scene is laid in Paris in 1700. The rehearsal was very successful both as regards the singing and acting of the artistes, and the members of the orchestra were equally effective in rendering the difficult score of Verdi. We have no doubt whatever that the performance this evening will be a great success, and that the *deb* of the cantatrice, la Puerari, will come off with great *eteclat*. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that the performance is for the benefit of Herr Kremser, the first violinist who will perform between the 1st and 2nd Acts a fantasia from *Ernani*, and another fantasia between the latter and the 3rd Act from *le Hongrois*. The beneficiaire from what we have seen of him is a talented musician and handles his violin in a masterly manner. A large number of tickets having been already sold and we have every reason to believe that the house will on this occasion be filled with a large and fashionable audience.

A WARNING TO LITIGANTS.—It often happens that some cases which ought to be settled between the parties themselves are brought before the Police Magistrates, and thus the time of the Court is unnecessarily occupied in investigating those cases. A case of this nature came on yesterday before H. E Leeke, Esq., in which a Parsee female, by name Dinbaee, widow of one Cowasjee Muncherjee, who died about seven years ago at Deesa, appeared with her Solicitor Mr. Macfarlane, and laid an information against her brother by name Sorabjee Jamsetjee, on a charge of cheating. It appears that after realizing the assets and paying the debts, the prosecutrix had in hand Rs. 1,000, which she brought to Bombay by a hoondee, and deposited the amount in the Mercantile Bank. She got a Bank Post Bill from the Bank, bearing interest at Rs. 60 a year for the whole amount (Rs. 1,000), Sorabjee, the defendant, used to bring the interest for her money. From what a woman named Ruttonbaee informed the prosecutrix, she learnt that the amount had been withdrawn from the Bank by the defendant, who was never authorized to do so. One day he brought her the paper, and she made a bangle mark upon it. She did not know what it was, because no one read it over to her. His Worship said it was a pity that the case was not settled out of Court, and advised the parties to do so.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional Contributions have been received by the Treasurers:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Hon'ble A. J. Lewis	300	0	0
Jayseeram Kissonram, Esq.	200	0	0
Pooranmul Chimonram, Esq.	200	0	0
Sewlal Motecelal, Esq	200	0	0
Tejram Premraj, Esq.	200	0	0
Govindram Mathuradass	200	0	0
Captain F. C. Taylor	100	0	0
Sewmoortee Annapooree, Esq	100	0	0
Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, Esq	50	0	0
Nuthmul Gordhun, Esq	50	0	0
W. Bullock, Esq	50	0	0
W. G. Hall, Esq	30	0	0
H. N. Pochajee, Esq	30	0	0
Dr. Annuia Chundroba	25	0	0
Hurrichund Suddasew, Esq	20	0	0
A. B. C.	20	0	0
Brevet Major C. M. W. James	15	0	0
Total...	1,790	0	0
Amount already advertised	98,128	2	5
Grand Total..Rupees	99,918	2	5

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*2nd December.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED BANK-NOTE.—Two Hindoos, by name Nurrotumdass Teekumdass and [illegible] Tapeedas, were placed at the bar, when an information was laid against them by one Pestonjee Sooklajee, who on being sworn stated:—He was a merchant and knew the prisoner Nurrotumdass, who was [illegible]. It appeared that on the 22nd of last month one Burjorjee Rustomjee Maistry came to the prosecutor and asked him to send the prisoner Nurrotumdass with him to the Joint Stock Bank and that he would pay him the sum of Rs. 70,598-4-9. He directed the prisoner to go with Burjorjee, and ordered him (the prisoner) to deposit the sum in his name in the Central Bank. On the following day, when enquiry was made, the prisoner Nurrotumdass said that he had given the money to his (the prosecutor's) son Cowasjee. He was then ordered to take the money from Cowasjee and deposit it in the Commercial Bank. The money consisted of Rs. 59,900 in notes, mostly for one thousand rupees each, some for five hundred, and four notes for one hundred rupees each, and a cheque on the Alliance Bank for Rs. 10,598-14-9. About 12 o'clock of the same day the prisoner took the money from the prosecutor's son. About two hours afterwards he returned and reported to witness that a forged note for Rs. 1,000 was amongst those which he had received from Cowasjee. The prosecutor questioned the prisoner on this point, when he said that he changed a note for one thousand rupees with a man named Purshotum Vallubdass, who was pointed out by the prisoner, and taken into custody by the Police. Purshotum acknowledged in presence of the witness that he had taken some notes from the prisoner, but said that he had given him a good note in exchange. The prosecutor charged the prisoner Nurrotumdass with using as genuine a forged note, and with cheating him.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*2nd December.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

HORSE TORTURING.—Narayen Jotee, a hack-buggy driver, was fined ten rupees, for torturing his horse, on the information of police constable Annajee [illegible], who stated that the animal the prisoner was driving was in a very low condition, and that on examining it, he found a large running sore under the withers; and through which the horse could not have been driven, without being put to great torture.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Shaik Abdoola Cu[illegible], a hack-buggy driver, was brought up on a charge of driving his buggy along the Waree Bunder Road, in a manner so rash and negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Babajee Crustnajee, a policeman stationed on duty at the above place, stated that the prisoner was whipping and urging his horse, which was galloping as hard as it could go, and that the prisoner could have no control over the animal in case of a contingency arising.

His Worship fined the prisoner ten rupees.

WHAT'S IN THE BASKET.—Dhondoo Bowjee was brought up on a charge of stealing two brass steps, valued at Rs. 45, the property of the Maneckjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company, from the mills at Tardeo, on Thursday last.

From the evidence of William Wrigley, superintendent; Robert Coffey, engineer; and Ramlall Dena, a peon, employes of the above Company, it transpired that the prisoner was an assistant in the engine room; that he had access to the store room in which the two articles stolen were kept, and that he generally had the chance of locking up the same and other places. He was discovered by the third witness leaving the premises carrying a basket on his head filled with sawdust. His suspicions being aroused, he stopped the prisoner, and on examining the basket, found in it the two brass steps, which he had no right to have in his possession, and reported the circumstance to the other two witnesses and to whom the prisoner confessed he had taken the articles from the room.

The prisoner denied the charge, characterising it as false, and that it had been trumped up by the last witness, the peon, out of enmity which he bore him.

His Worship considered the evidence produced as satisfactory, and committed him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Common Jail.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gumpert, Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. The following firms having been admitted members of the Chamber: Messrs. Knoop & Co., Hahn, Kuhn & Co., and the Bombay City Bank, Limited.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to read the notice calling the meeting, Mr. Taylor read the notice accordingly, which set forth that the following subjects would be brought forward for the consideration of the meeting, viz:—The Revision of the Rules of the Chamber, the Railway Terminus and Traffic Questions, a proposal for an Exchange Building, Mail arrangements, and a proposal by a member that standard samples of Cotton be kept at the Chamber for reference.

The first question brought before the meeting was the revision of the rules of the Chamber. The old rules were then read by the Secretary, when the Chairman proceeded to state the alterations recommended by the committee. A rather long discussion then took place on a proposi[illegible] At the present time the [illegible] had reference [illegible] Rs. 20 monthly. The committee did [illegible] an increase in the amount of the subscription, but i[illegible] consequence of the necessity existing for having a small sum available for contingencies they proposed to impose on all new members an entrance fee of Rs. 200. This was objected to by Mr. John Fleming and Mr. Andrew Grant, and eventually an amendment was agreed to, that the rate of monthly subscription should be raised to Rs. 25. The committee proposed to alter rule six, which provided for the manner in which the committee of the Chamber should be elected. The old rule made it incumbent on the Chamber to elect a committee of five members annually, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. It was now proposed to increase the number of the committee to seven, and to elect the two who received the largest number of votes for two years and the others for one year as at present. After a good deal of discussion the number of the committee was increased to seven, but the proposition for two of them to serve for two years was omitted. Some alteration was then made in rule fifteen as to the admission of honorary members. The rules as amended were then adopted.

The Chairman then introduced the Railway Terminus question, and alluded to the steps which had been taken by the Chamber in March last, when a committee had been appointed to communicate with the Government on the question. The Government had left entirely unheeded the remonstrances of the Chamber no change whatever in the plans proposed having been made. He expressed his great surprise at the treatment they had received in the matter at the hands of the Government; but expressed a desire that the Chamber should persevere in the course they had adopted, and again remonstrate on the matter.

MR. COOPER said.—He was one of the members of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to report upon the Railway Terminus question, and it certainly did occur to him as strange that so important a representation as that made by the Chamber with reference to the Railway Passenger Terminus and the present Railway crossings should have been ignored by the Government. As far as he remembered he thought that when the question was under consideration, it was not so much a Railway Terminus question as a question as to how a remedy should be obtained to the very serious interruption to the public traffic to and from the Bunders, caused by the Railway crossing as it now does on a level and at right angles of the several outlets from the Bunders. He said it might almost be assumed that the site for a Railway Terminus was settled, but that this ought not to have prevented the consideration of the proposition of bringing the Railway into Moody Bay on a high level, it would be expensive no doubt, but the Railway Company and the Government would be compensated for this in some measure by the arches not wanted for roads being used for stores and warehouses. He said that Railways in England are taken into nearly all towns on a high level, and that such a thing as a Railway running across street after street, as it does in Bombay, would not be tolerated in any other civilised city in the world. He thought that the Government, by ignoring the representations made upon this subject, were seriously neglecting the public interests and the public convenience, to say nothing of the want of common courtesy to the Chamber in not even acknowledging the receipt of the suggestions made by them. He therefore proposed that a further appeal be made to Government upon this subject.

Mr. McIlwraith said he entirely concurred with all that Mr. Cooper had said and adhered to the former resolution passed by the Chamber, and advocated the necessity of provision being made to avert the serious inconvenience arising from the state of things complained of.

MR. ANDREW GRANT said.—As another of the members of the committee of the Chamber on the Railway Terminus question he hoped he might be permitted to say a few words. He thought Mr. McIlwraith was labouring under a misapprehension when he states that the remonstrance of the Chamber was directed mainly against the Government proposal to put down the passenger station of the G. I. P. Railway in Moody Bay and thus place an obstruction between the native town and the Custom House, and that the Committee in their report advocated the adoption of Colonel Rivers' scheme for having the passenger station in the neighbourhood of the present terminus. On reference to the report such will not be found to be the tenor of it. The Chamber strongly remonstrated not only against the placing of the station in Moody Bay and its attendant inconveniences, but against the existence of the line on a level all the way from Mazagon, cutting off the communication and hindering the traffic to and from all the bunders from Mazagon onwards. The remark as to their preference for Colonel Rivers' scheme over that resolved on by the Government, was only put as an alternative in the event of their main recommendation being found impracticable, its adoption would reduce the nuisance of two miles in length by a few hundred yards, but it would by no means obviate it altogether, or even mitigate it to any very considerable extent. With regard to the course pursued by the Bombay Government in leaving totally unnoticed and apparently unheeded the unanimous representation of the Chamber, which in a case like this may be taken as the expression of public opinion out of doors, on a subject of so vast an importance to our city and our trade, he was at a loss to find words to express his surprise. The question is one involving in a greater degree, perhaps, than any that has arisen for many years past the material interests of the present and of future Bombay, and surely the merchants of Bombay have a right to be heard by Government concerning it, and have ground of complaint when the expression of their opinion is contemptuously tossed aside by those with whom the decision rests, and not considered worthy of the ordinary civility of a reply even acknowledging receipt. The Chamber is the only available means of communicating to the Government

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the views of the non-official public on such questions, and its members may without presumption be held to be capable, aggregately at least, of forming as sound an opinion as to the requirements of the traffic of the city as those at the head of the Railway Department; and yet their unanimous expression of opinion appears to have been put on one side by the officers of Government without one word of comment. He was at a loss to account for the strange absence of common civility and consideration displayed in this instance so different from the treatment the Chamber receives in all its communications on other subjects with the Government. The Chamber will doubtless call to mind that this is not the only instance in which the same spirit has been displayed towards it in Railway questions, which certainly looks as if an element existed in the present constitution of the Railway Department of Government inimical to the interference of the outside public, and determined to follow its own course, however disastrous that may be to the public interests, with a total and contemptuous disregard for public opinion. (General applause). He was glad to learn from the very marked tokens of approval which his words had elicited that the members of the Chamber feel with him in this matter, and he trusted that the committee in their further representations to Government on the subject would urgently point out the desirability of its attaching some consideration to the expression of the Chamber's opinion on subjects like the present in which the interests of its members as merchants and citizens are so deeply involved.

Mr. John Fleming expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. Grant, and was perfectly at a loss to account for the extraordinary conduct of Government in the matter. He was himself in favour of a high level line if the Government were determined upon adhering to the plan for fixing the passenger terminus at Moody Bay. The high level would be doubtless very expensive but it might be met to some extent by using the arches for storehouses or godowns. He pressed upon the Chamber the necessity of sending in a strong protest to Government on the matter as they were only just now beginning to feel the inconvenience, and when the traffic became greater, as it was in reality becoming day by day, great loss would be sustained by the mercantile community.

After a few remarks from some other member of the Chamber, the following resolution, proposed by W. Cooper, Esq., and seconded by Andrew Grant, Esq., was unanimously carried:—

"That it is with surprise and regret that the Chamber now learn that the representation made to the Government in March last, upon the question of Railway crossings accommodation in Bombay still remains unanswered, and so far as can be ascertained no effort is being made to lessen the evils caused by the almost intolerable nuisance and insufferable annoyance of the Railway crossing all the Bunders on a level, causing a deadlock in the great thoroughfares for carriage of merchandise between the Bunders and the native town for more than half the working day. That a further representation be made to Government upon this most important question, and it is hoped that if it is not practicable for Government to change the site of the proposed Passenger Terminus from Grant Road to Colaba, that at least His Excellency in Council will take measures for the Railway being taken into Moody Bay on a high level, or provide a sufficient number of bridges, and so avert the disastrous consequences which the present system of level crossings are calculated to cause to the trade of the port."

It being now past five o'clock the Chairman considered it advisable to defer the consideration of the other subjects to another meeting, but as the question in reference to the Royal Exchange Buildings was a matter of some consequence to the promoters, they having delayed the prosecution of the scheme until the opinion of the Chamber was expressed thereon, he thought it would be advisable for them to do so at the present meeting. Some correspondence had been received about it both from the promoters and from Mr. Trubshaw, the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, but both these communications were somewhat vague. After a few remarks from Mr. John Fleming the following resolution was agreed to:—"That in the opinion of the Chamber, European merchants in Bombay are not likely to abandon their accustomed mode of transacting business; and therefore the Chamber as a body is not interested in the scheme for a proposed Exchange Building which has been laid before it."

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday next at 3 p.m. when the remainder of the questions are to be taken into consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" ON THE "PROMISED DEVELOPMENTS" IN SLUDGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your contemporary "ventures to hint that some of the proposals of the promised developments of our Island and Harbour are ill-advised, and calculated to divert into unprofitable channels the means and energy for which there is abundant room in the prosecution of really useful projects," and illustrates his position by a desperate onslaught straight at the heart of the imaginative Mr. Robins. How Robins could have dreamt of constructing Docks on a mud-bank, or how the *Times of India* could have discovered the blunder, are both subjects of no little wounder, in this land of wonders. Robins has fairly been buried in four fathoms by that mud-larker, the *Times of India*. The impracticable Robins bowled out by a joker "from an unexpected quarter," a joker from "Hog Island," brought into notice by the *Times of India*. If mud, the [illegible] mud, is the main dispute between Robins and the *Times*, Robins might like to know how the pigs on Hog Island managed to do without mud? For, according to the veritable *Times*, there's no mud at or near Hog Island, except at the depth of "22 feet at spring tides low water." The question has raised so much mud to the surface as to render the discernment of a pike-staff a difficult matter. Robins might think the *Times* has needlessly raised his friend Mr. Brice on a mud-pole to be laughed at. He might think Mr. Brice has not "put his finger upon the only spot of ground which shows *terra firma* in immediate conjunction with deep water." But Robins might hope Mr. Brice may not be compelled to keep his finger on the *terra firma* of Hog Island till Christmas, lest it should get benumbed. Robins may feel disposed to question whether Mr. Brice proposed "thirty-eight miles of Railway from Kurjut to Hog Island;" and he may have his doubts about what the Great Indian Peninsula people would say to the Company being compelled to allow their lines to become feeders to Mr. Brice on Hog Island. Above all, Robins may not be able to see why it was not possible to discuss the mudlessness of Hog Island without coming over to Peer Pow for a scold; whether daubing Robins with the mud of Peer Pow is the surest way of washing the chief of Hog Island in the "deep water" close to the cliffs; or whether when a gentleman is desirous of drawing a cheque for his Soda and Hock, he should first replenish his funds by dipping his fingers into the muddy pockets of his neighbours? Mud, swash, and rot, seem to be the chief features in the argument of the *Times*. How could he see what he was about? Get him a plunge-bath Robins, if there be a grain of compassion in you, for you see how muddy he has made himself, and this is the only "position" he has clearly "illustrated." Q.

1st December.

THE LAND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A day or two ago you had a leading article in which you triumphed over what you considered the abasement of your old foe, "The Bombay Reclamation Company," in being reduced to the humiliating necessity of advertising a project they wished to undertake. Whether, however, there was really any necessity for them to take such a course is a very open question, and, what is more, I doubt whether you will find any one in all Bombay able to answer it. Never was there, in the history of even Anglo-Indian legislature, so complicated a piece of business as this of the preliminary steps necessary to be taken by applicants for Government concessions of waste lands for purposes of reclamation, and this complication arrives at a moment when of all others it is necessary that there should be some plain sailing rules on the subject. For is not that bold and illustrious man, Thomas Diver, looking abroad? Does he not sweep his eagle eye over the boundless wants of mankind? Where is the job to be done, no matter how great or how small, from uniting the uttermost ends of the earth by Railway downwards, who but he so ready to do it? Tag-rag bob-tail and all, there comes Thomas Diver with his plan and his instruments ready; and your advertising columns, Sir, actually bristle with the tremendous battery of his propositions. Is it not then very hard that Government should cast any obstacles in the way of such unfathomable genius? That it should battledore it about between inscrutable rules, and incomprehensible statutes, and drive it to the dreadful necessity of premature disclosure in newspapers and imprudent publicity?

Now, Sir, you may recollect that one of the strongest points you made, and very properly, against the promoters of "Back Bay," rested on the very rules I have mentioned, those of April 1861, which were reprinted in extenso in the *Government Gazette* for the 28th January 1864. These rules lay down the most minute but utterly unworkable rules for the guidance of applicants for Governmental concessions. But although reprinted, I am at a loss to conceive how they can be now in force. If you will take the trouble to refer to the Act of the Supreme Council XXII. of 1863, and the notes of the Bombay Government thereupon, you will find that rules have been laid down for the guidance of applicants quite at variance with these rules, and at the same time equally minute. It is true that the rules embrace a wider range of schemes than those contemplated by the Act; they include concessions of waste lands for reclamation which do not strictly, or at all, fall within the Act; but, as to all others, it is clear that the Act and not the rules apply. It seems then past belief that Government should require one course of procedure with regard to one set of scheme, and a totally different course with regard to others: those others being of a kindred nature. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that these rules were practically cancelled by the Act of 1863, and were reprinted through some oversight or departmental blunder. The Act itself is a knotty thing for promoters, but the rules whip them with nothing less than scorpions; and, as it is exceedingly probable that a Company applying under the rules will have to be registered finally under the Act, Ædipus himself could not unriddle their legal position after the process. For the credit of the Government then, I am, as I have said, driven to the conclusion that these rules have already been abandoned, although not formally rescinded. However, it is apparent that Thomas Diver & Co. think otherwise (upon the principle I suppose of one fool making many); and the example they daily set is followed by the ruck of applicants who sue for concessions.

And now, Sir, one word as to the opinion you express with regard to the desirability of these concessions being put up to auction, an opinion strangely enough shared by the *Times of India*: strangely I say, for as coming from you, if I do not altogether agree with you, it comes to me at least consistently; but in advocating it your contemporary has after his manner set at nought his ancient traditions: traditions which he stuck to during the discussion you raised upon the Back Bay business, but which now they are no longer likely to be profitable he departs from without an apology or a blush. It is quite clear that the rules do not require these schemes to be put up to auction: their intention is obviously rather to protect vested interests threatened by a scheme, than to compel publicity for the purpose of stimulating competition. Still, if these rules were carried out strictly, anything like a public auction to one Company of "a concession" which another Company had been striving to obtain would be manifestly a most preposterous hardship. The thing would be prohibitory. No Company could make an enormous deposit of money and incur great expense in the preparation of plans and details, upon the mere chance of outbidding a dozen others contending for the same thing. But, even looking at the question without reference to these rules, can it be said that the Government would be wise in submitting their concessions to the chances of the hammer? Respectable and responsible Companies would be driven from the field to a certainty, and the bone would fall only to the contention of a dozen "Mad Financial Associations" striving by any means to raise the premia on their shares. If Government merely wanted the money the scheme would fetch, this would be all very well: but, in granting a concession of land for reclamation, the chief object of the Government should be the accomplishment of the work. We cannot suppose that any scheme could possibly be put forward by Government unless under the impression of its utility to the public, and Government, whose duty it is to protect public interests, has a higher duty than that of merely sacking the ready money of the bidders. These remarks are generally applicable, but ten times so to our present state of affairs here, when in money-making matters it is notorious that circumstances place unscrupulous brainlessness pretty nearly on a par with well directed ability; and the surest passport to wealth seems frequently to lie in utter incapacity for the most ordinary business affairs.

Of all the ways then in which Government can dispose of its schemes, it must, I think, be admitted that that by public auction, whereby Government leaves hold of its discretion of rejection, is the least advisable. It is clearly the business of Government to make the best terms it can, but these terms must not only have reference to the present but the future: and it is tolerably obvious that an enormous price paid for a right to reclaim is about the greatest obstacle which could be placed in the way of reclamation at all. A WELL-WISHER.

SPORTING.

ENTRANCES for to-day's races will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M. at Messrs. Thacker and Co., addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules for general information:—

Rules to regulate applications to Government for grants of land or other concessions, required by Companies associated for the purpose of carrying out any public undertaking, project, or scheme within the Presidency of Bombay and its dependencies.

1. That notice by the Promoters of such undertaking, project, or scheme, or their intention to apply to Government, shall be published in at least one English, one Gujarati, and one Marathi Newspaper, and also in the *Government Gazette* in the three above-named languages, at least four (4) weeks before the said application be received.

2. That, if it be the intention of the Promoters to apply to the Legislative Council for permission to levy any tolls, rates, or duties, or to alter any tolls, rates, or duties, or directly or indirectly to affect the rights of those having the power of levying tolls, rates, or duties, then the notice specified in Rule I shall clearly specify such intention.

3. That a written notice shall be served on each and all parties, or on their legal representatives, whose rights are affected, or are likely to be affected by the proposed undertaking, project, or scheme, at least four weeks before any application to Government be received.

4. That a plan, on a scale of not less then four inches to the statute mile, shall be deposited in the Office of the Collector of the district in which the said undertaking, project, or scheme, may be situated, four weeks before any application to Government be received; which plan shall describe clearly the situation of the proposed undertaking, project, or scheme, and the situation of the adjoining lands, accompanied by a book of reference showing the names of existing proprietors, and of the tenants of the lands or properties intended to be occupied by the proposed undertaking, project, or scheme, and of the adjoining lands and properties: and the Collector of the district shall, at the time of the receipt of the said plan and book of reference, endorse upon each of them a memorandum stating the date of receipt by him. The said plan and book of reference shall be open to public inspection on all lawful days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., without fee or reward.

5. That an estimate of the expense of the undertaking, project, or scheme, shall be furnished, signed by the Directors of the Companies or parties promoting or projecting the same; and that such estimate shall be deposited with the aforesaid plan and book of reference at the same time and under the same conditions.

6. That the application shall be accompanied by the list of subscribers to the said undertaking, project, or scheme, which shall contain the name in full; the description and the place of residence or business of each subscriber; the amount of his subscription, with the amount which he has paid up; and that the amount subscribed for shall amount to a sum equal to one half the amount of the estimate before application be received.

7. That a sum equal to ten (10) per cent. of the total estimated cost of the undertaking, project, or scheme, shall be deposited, before application to Government be received, to the credit of the Accountant General, in a Government Bank, either in Cash or approved Security, with an agreement that such sum is not to be withdrawn, except with the consent of Government, certified by the Secretary in the Public Works Department, that the undertaking, project, or scheme has been sanctioned by Government, or has been rejected or withdrawn.

8. That, previous to the application to Government, an alphabetical list, in the English language, of subscribers, the amount of subscription, and the amount paid up, be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the said undertaking, project, or scheme, and that one copy of such printed list shall be deposited with each of the following parties:—

A Secretary to Government.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The Collector of the districts in which it may be proposed to carry out the said undertaking, project, or scheme.

9. That the date of the proposed commencement of the works, dating from the sanction of Government, and also the estimated date of completion of certain defined portions of the same, shall be set forth by the promoters of such undertaking, project, or scheme, in their application to Government.

10. That the sanction or approbation of Government shall not be considered as conveying approval of any undertaking, project, or scheme in an engineering or in a pecuniary point of view.

11. Further, it will rest with the promoters of any undertaking, project, or scheme, to satisfy, by purchase, compensation, or otherwise, all the proprietors whose rights may be damaged by the execution of such undertaking, project, or scheme, and also to provide similar satisfaction for any consequential damages to surrounding properties. In case of any dispute arising between such parties and the Promoters or Directors of any undertaking, project, or scheme, Government will lend their aid in adjusting and settling such disputes.

12. That the Promoters of any undertaking, project, or scheme, shall also submit to Government a table showing the maximum rates which they propose to levy, binding themselves not to increase them without the sanction of Government.

13. It must be understood that Government reserves to itself the right to disallow or to reject any undertaking, project, or scheme, which may be presented or submitted to it, and also Government reserves to itself the right to impose such terms or conditions before according their final approval, as in each case may appear to it to be requisite.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council.

WALTER SCOTT, Colonel,
Bombay Castle, 8th April 1861. Secy. to Govt.

BENGAL.

THREE Uncovenanted Officers, under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, have been reduced within the last three months. The two officers, who were successively in charge of the Calcutta Collectorate, at the time embezzlements were effected by the late treasurer, have each lost of step, and now the Native Deputy Magistrate a Diamond Harbour has been removed to an inferior appointment for deserting his post during the recent Cyclone.—*Englishman, Nov. 26.*

WE understand that the hull and two new iron masts of the ship *Broughton Hall* have been sold for twenty-four thousand Rupees. The purchasers are the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company who, it is said, intend to place it in lieu of their receiving Hulk *Hindustan*, which broke adrift from her moorings off their Depot at Garden Reach during the Cyclone of the 5th ultimo, and sunk at Camber Butches Point. We also hear that Lieutenant Wallace, R. E., has been appointed to superintend the blowing up of the ships which sank in the Port during the late gale.—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(From the Madras Times.)

ARE Government Servants more virtuously disposed than was Danae who was visited by Jupiter in a shower of gold, and is it reasonable to expect men Covenanted or Uncovenanted, Commissioned or Non-Commissioned, to act with greater prudence than their Mother Eve, when they meet the pagoda tree, richly laden with fruit very pleasant to the eye, and much to be desired? Government servants are fallible men, notwithstanding their oracular utterances, their clothing of authority, their high sounding names, their unquestionable public spirit, and being so, not a few of them think that it is most unjust to baulk them from stepping into that narrow patch which leads to fortune—or bankruptcy, moral and material. They argue that if they deny themselves the enjoyment of some of the luxuries within their reach, and invest their savings in Joint Stock Companies, or in the Public Funds, they are entitled to do so by the natural law that permits us to do what we will with our own, and they have from time to time grumbled, and petitioned in the hope that the Government will cheerfully recognise their manifest rights and privileges as free-born citizens. Many years ago, it was the universal practice of all officials, from the Governor General down to the most insignificant office peon, to trade, and job, and speculate, and in short to leave no stone unturned that might cover, gold and one way and another most of the Civilians who survived a long residence in this climate, returned to England rich in worldly goods and diseases. But by degrees it dawned upon the naturally dull mind of the "Honorable Company" that the public service suffered from officials giving their time and thoughts to mercantile operations, and a few of the Directors feeling virtuously scandalised by some of their former subordinates retiring with vaster fortunes than their own, suggested that for the future the Honorable Company's employés, Military, Naval, and Civil, should be prohibited, under grave penalties, from presuming to trade on their own account, and in order to render the temptation less than hitherto the scale of salaries was raised, and the prospects of the services so generally improved that no man with ordinary industry and intelligence could fail in securing a handsome income by the time he had attained his 45th year, and a sufficient pension by his 50th. To a great extent these changes worked out the desired end, and for many years Civilians, generally speaking, declined to act contrary to the spirit of the new instructions; and undistracted by any business but what came legitimately under their notice, they served, and continue to serve, the country [illegible]ently. But during the last six years, they have been assailed by far more terrible temptations than they had ever before encountered, and the voice of the charmer has not fallen entirely on unwilling ears. They have watched with undisguised envy the extraordinary good fortune of speculators in cotton, piece-goods, stocks and shares, and have only regretted that they lacked the opportunity to dive over head and ears into the surging sea of speculation that has ingulfed the Western Presidency, and drowned most hopelessly all notions of prudent trading and reasonable profits. Collectors drawing their Rs. 2,500 a month and spending one-half thereof have possibly regretted that they were unacquainted with the Honorable Caledonian Goodfellow who had not only made his own fortune but has put his friends up to a good thing or two, and Assistant Collectors have doubtless passed sleepless nights, cogitating on the profits that might certainly be made by buying up a few hundred candies of cotton from the Sowcar whose case was to be tried on the morrow; for rumours have reached all parts of our Mofussil that certain Bombay Civilians have netted a lakh or more apiece by shutting their eyes, and fingering scrip and invoices in the dark.

It is extraordinary how virtuous man is when out of the way of temptation, and it is equally remarkable how prone the same intelligent animal is to delight in gambling. Laws have been made to restrain this undoubted vice, and society even has stepped in and declared it to be unfashionable, yet though all men are agreed that the practice is vicious, corrupt, and scandalous, we fancy that most men are, at heart, gamblers nevertheless. The American war has revived the spirit of gambling in an extraordinary manner, and the blight upon the public morals has rapidly spread over the world, and now tinctures the whole of India, in a greater or less degree. Man who were hitherto content to plod on in the dull routine of official life, and were duly grateful for their daily bread, and future prospects, are now grumbling with Providence for denying them a grasp of the Pagoda Tree, and a dip into the Back Bay or other Grand Schemes which have so lately sprung into existence. This evil is necessarily not so developed in this as in the Bombay Presidency, and the action of Government in the matter has been caused not by the proceedings of the Madras Civil Service but by the speculative tendencies of their brethren on the other side of India. Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, has not presumed to cast discredit on his service by unpleasant charges, but has preferred to republish certain Government orders on the subject in the hope that Government servants will take the hint, and be more careful for the future. "He considers it necessary to recall to the recollection of all Departments of the Government Service that so recently as the 31st May 1862, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State recorded his decision that although as a general rule, he saw no objection to the servants of Government holding shares of Joint Stock Companies, having for their object the development of the resources of the country, still it was necessary to impose the restriction that public servants should take no part in the management of such Institutions, and should not be employed within the Districts where the operations of the Company might be carried on," and further that supersession in promotions was the proper and practicable course for enforcing the orders of the Government in this respect. His Excellency craves the serious attention of all public servants of Government to these decisions, and warns them that he will be guided in accordance with the principles laid down. "He has no wish to go further than is absolutely necessary in defining by specific restrictions, limitations easily recognised by that high-toned sense of public duty which has always stood out as one of the strong characteristics of the Indian Services. He believes it to be sufficient to remind all public servants of the great importance of avoiding any connexion, however remote, with any undertaking which might tend to fetter their action or divert them from the numerous and important responsibilities imposed by the public service upon them." He warns the Services that should Officials connect themselves with the affairs of any Company likely to form a matter of official reference or discussion, they will run extreme risk of having their motives misconstrued, more especially during the present period of excitement should they become shareholders in any such Company, and he concludes by stating that "where any Officer has held shares, under the general permission accorded by Government, previous to his appointment to such an office as has been above described, and he wishes to retain them as an investment, the case is materially altered, and His Excellency in Council confidently leaves such cases to be dealt with according to each Officer's sense of the proper course to be followed in the spirit of the instructions now laid down."

There can be no doubt whatever that a man who interests himself deeply in the success of such Companies as have lately been established in Bombay, must necessarily be caused a great amount of painful anxiety which must prove detrimental to his usefulness as a Government servant. The course of that share market is often directed not by reasonable calculations but by a frantic desire to accumulate wealth as rapidly as possibly. A rumour prejudicial to the interests of some Company is perseveringly circulated by some highly influential and respectable shareholders or promoters, and the busy little bees in the market apprehending the loss of their honey rush in and sell out at a loss to the virtuous rumourists, who, with pockets well padded with the scrip then blandly contradict the statement, and in the case of the Central Bank described elsewhere, considerately restore matters to the former position. Credit is rampant in Bombay, and provided the Government servant has an oily tongue, a well brushed coat, a white hat, and unexceptionable linen, he experiences no difficulty in raising the wind so as to enable him to trade to the extent of a lakh or more on passing events. Of course no one is going to hold his shares until the revulsion comes, but every one will realise in time and make a handsome fortune in the process. The Governor of Bombay has not too soon stepped forward to put the Government servants on their guard, and the generally acknowledged danger of commencing speculations in the Bombay market at the present crisis will doubtless induce the persons for whose benefit his dispatch has been written to give greater heed to his reminder. They are reminded that they jeopardise their promotion by speculating, and should the crisis compel them to resort to the Bankruptcy Court, we fear they will also jeopardise their appoinment be it what it may. The Government never can safely wink at such irregular proceeding as are calculated to make their servants, of all classes and grades, remiss in the performance of their official duties. The principle charms that induce men to enter Government employ in India are the freedom to a great extent from anxiety regarding the future, the certain income, and the prospective pension in declining years. It is doubtless very annoying to a Government servant to find his hands held back from snatching at a golden opportunity, and many persons who write C. S. or S. C. after their names must lament that they were not put into trade, like were some of their friends who have amassed large fortunes before arriving at midle age. The generous hospitality of a half dozen wealthy merchants, is apt to make Government servants think that trade is a certain road to riches, and the innumerable failures that are daily occurring in mercantile circles are seldom thought of. Many men make fortunes in trade, and many more make a competency, but do merchants as a general rule enjoy more of that great gain—a contented spirit—than Government servants? A man may be a millionare, and yet be as discontented and unsatisfied as when he made his first investment, and on the other hand his neighbour may only have just enough to live upon comfortably, and yet be absolutely, a happy man. The tendency of the present generation is to take extraordinaay risks in order to be enabled to retire from work at an early age, but surely few of us could live happily thus "retired," and converted into gentleman farmers of West End perambulators. A man who, like many Civilians are enabled to do, lives comfortably and saves half his monthly income, who has an average amount of good health and success, and whose prospects of promotion and pension are guaranteed by Government is not the man who need immerse himself in the troubles and trials incidental to trade at this perilous stage in the world's affairs.

THE EXPLORATION OF TARTARY.

I.

From the Friend of India.

THE history and condition of Central Asia, including Tartary and Toorkistan, possess peculiar attractions. The romancist loves to throw into Tartary the most mysterious portion of his plot. The poet may revel there in imagination without any fear of touching on commonplaces. The ethnologist and student of history find there their most ample materials. The geographer sighs, but sighs in vain to map it out. He finds himself in total darkness regarding the sources of the largest rivers of Asia. The politician believes it to be a land which will yet play an important part in the destinies of nations. Of Toorkistan the Western or Independent portion has often been visited by British and Russian officers, and of Tartary the very Eastern corner by M. Huc. But these travellers have done little or next to nothing in the cause of geographical science. Much could not be expected from M. Huc. Sir Alexander Burnes, who attempted to lay down positions, is found to be in error whenever his results have been tested. Perhaps the Russian officers have accomplished the most. Still, however, an immense tract of country intervenes between Yarkund and Mai-matchin of which we know altogether nothing. The accounts of Marco Polo, however much capital Marsden may have made out of him, and though he may undoubtedly be relied on for the very meagre information he furnished from memory after long years regarding places he actually visited, are, as regards the greatest portion of the tract under consideration, of not the slightest value. The modern geographer may as well open the pages of Froissart for information and guidance on the subject of Tartary as of Marco Polo. The Missionary Goez did much, and suffered much, and paid the penalty of his life. He traversed the whole length of Toorkistan and Tartary, and died on the western borders of China proper; but his account, as interesting as M. Huc's, gives us only some account of Khamil. Of other places, too, he speaks, but we know more of them from independent later sources.

From all accounts one thing remains clear, that any attempt to explore the tract is replete with danger. As for an European undertaking it, it is simply out of the question. He might pass into Toorkistan, like Schlagintweit and others, only to be murdered; but he could never enter Thibet or Tartary from the West. Tartary is a sealed country even to the Moguls and Kulmaks of East Toorkistan, and if any European believes he can penetrate this way by his address and in disguise, he will find out presently his mistake. The only mode for an European to explore the tract is by way of Pekin or Mai-matchin, and then in disguise. And it is extraordinary that no explorers have as yet taken advantage of this easy entrance from the East. A year's preliminary travelling in Siberia and a little extra expense would bring them to a fair starting point. French missionaries, too, may follow the example of M. Huc, and commence their journey from Pekin. Instead of Pekin and Mai-matchin, however, North India is considered by most to be the fairest starting point.

While we would dispel this delusion, we proceed to treat of the different routes which may be followed, the difficulties, hardships and dangers attending an attempt, and the easiest mode of carrying it out successfully. First, then, we would strongly impress on the mind of the explorer the necessity he is under of *following an existing route*. He dare not discover a route for himself, unless he has an unlimited supply of money, and even in that case he may find, after a whole month's toiling, that his new route is entirely barred up by an impassable chain of mountains or a desert. And yet where a short cut of twenty days would save a whole year's travelling, as will be shown hereafter, an attempt is justifiable. In general, however, and always where there would not be much saving of time and labour, the great routes already existing should in no case be departed from. The great route into East Toorkistan, by way of Ladak and the Karakorum Pass, is the easiest of entrance. And once Yarkund is reached, the whole of East Toorkistan may be explored from it as a starting point—Khoten and Karatal to the East, and Kutcher and Aksu to the North. To the European, however, this route is full of dangers, and he may as soon trust himself to Mahomedans as to born poisoners or murderers. By this route, too, Tartary still remains a sealed land. An attempt could be made to pass beyond Khoten along the great Yarkund and L'hassa road, though there is hardly any doubt it would fail. There is actually only one other great road available to the explorer—that from Ladak to L'hassa. Not only does the existence of only two routes—and these full of physical hardships—for a great and immense portion of the earth's surface, but their very directions, if Tartary be the land in view, show that China, however much she may care for Thibet and Chinese Toorkistan, takes a rather special view of what is marked down in maps as "the Great Desert of Gobi." If the traveller has Khamil in his eyes, taking the Yarkund route—supposing it possible, which it is not, to reach Khamil that way—he must first proceed North and then East, and taking the L'hassa route, he must first proceed East and then North. There is no intermediate route, and a journey of six months, over an easy country, is prolonged into one of two years over the most difficult ground that perhaps exists anywhere on the surface of the earth. The L'hassa route is physically far worse than the Yarkund, which itself is bad enough, and now and then in the Ngari Khorsum country an attack of robbers, easily warded off, may be expected; but beyond this there is no personal danger to be apprehended. Indeed, in neither of the routes is there much *personal* danger, save in the former from your own Mahomedans, servants, guides, and friends. To save, however, a journey to Yarkund or L'hassa an attempt might be made direct north-east by way of Rudok. We do not notice the route Schlagintweit made for himself along the west of the Pangkong Lake. It was the successful issue of rashness and infatuation evidenced by his very attempt to enter into Toorkistan when overrun by Kokan robber hordes), and he had an unlimited supply of money at his command. The number of men and women, (coolies) and beasts that died on his march is yet remembered in those parts with a shudder. The very idea of the Chungchenuw creates a shivering in the Zangskar Tibetan.

Leaving this route, which is no route, aside, and taking Rudok for the starting point, to its North East lies a populated district, where the principal gold mines of Thibet are situated. From all the evidence on the subject it would appear that the immense Himalayan ranges here begin to assume a less lofty character, and recede into the distance, leaving a flat country easy to be traversed. Beyond this district, whether the Kuenluen range is to be encountered it is impossible to say with any certainty. It is known, however, that the range is easily passable to the direct north of Rudok, and if, as is generally believed, these mountains assume a less lofty elevation the further East they are, there will probably be found some way of getting into Tartary. It is known in Rudok that a party of Thibetans sent from that place to drive away some curious looking foreigners followed them a few days journey, and found to their surprise the country expanding into an immense plain, on which there were large flocks and herds feeding, and numerous encampments, into one of which the pursued entered. Whereas, to the East of Rudok, some Tibetans of Zangskan who traded to that province for wool, found their way closed by impassable snowy mountains. Supposing the traveller has successfully crossed the tract indicated and entered Tartary, he soon finds himself on the great L'hassa and Yarkund road, and is in the very heart of the sealed up territory, and he may proceed west to Khoten or Yarkund, that is into East Toorkistan, or East to L'hassa, *i. e.* into Thibet proper, or first East and then North to Khamil—that is, into Tartary. There are no other existing and used routes, none that may be conveniently attempted, besides those we have given above. The superiority of the last over the other two will be more manifest below.

Secondly, the explorer must prepare himself, however well fitted out he may be, for meeting the most extraordinary hardships that can ever fall to the lot of any mortal. We do not refer to *personal* danger. Life is no doubt daily risked even in India, and in the heart of London, and no one can ever be an explorer in Central Asia who is afraid of meeting a band of robbers, or of a personal encounter, or thinks his address would not get him off even out of the midst of a whole country of dacoits. But what we refer to are physical hardships and dangers. As for ordinary dangers we may dismiss them from consideration. Simple prudence and a good horse are all that are needed here. But the peculiar physical hardships consist in the difficult nature of the roads, the want of food, the want of shelter, and the want of servants. Few servants and those only of an inferior stamp, can be procured from the plains for a Himalayan tour. And as for crossing the range and going a few days beyond, there is not one. Indeed, they could not exist in elevations from ten to fifteen thousand feet high. Even hillmen from the Kangra district have been instantly taken ill on crossing the Rotang Pass. To go to "Wilayat" Kashmir many servants will volunteer even on half-pay. We may, therefore, dismiss the idea from our minds that if officers on leave or Trigonometrical Surveyors can for a season get servants to go to Kashmir (a place which possesses peculiar attractions to the Native Mussalman), that therefore an explorer for Tartary can likewise procure as many as he likes. As a matter of fact not one servant is procurable. A Portuguese or East Indian, might be induced, if sufficiently tempted, and he might live out the climate too, as he usually subsists on a some what more solid fare. But where is he to be found, and is his salary to be 150 rupees a month? Few explorers will be able to pay this amount, and no one will succeed in getting a man for less. A cook, the only person whose presence is absolutely necessary, is all that is actually wanted. As for M. Huc, it is to be remembered he was a Roman Catholic Missionary, and Roman Catholic Missionaries are known to live on the poorest fare, and have often to provide for themselves when out on tours. They are always, as it were, travelling in Tartary, and it is no matter of great surprise if we see one of them once in a life-time actually getting into it. The surprise lies the other way, that they do not more often venture in.

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Economist, Oct. 29.)

NOTHING has occurred during the week to modify the guarded but favourable judgment which, on last Saturday, we ventured to express. The returns both of the Bank of France and of the Bank of England are very favourable, and the general feeling of Lombard street is easier and more confident.

The weak point, in general rumour, is the State of the Indian trade. It is thought (and on grounds of antecedent probability) that the great fall in the price of cotton here will when known at Bombay, cause much uneasiness there, and that any calamity on that side must react upon us here. But the best inquiry we have been able to make tends to convince us that no great London failure need be anticipated on this ground. *First.* We believe that by far the greatest shipments of cotton to England from India are on *native* account, and, therefore, have far less intimate connection with England than if they were shipped on English account, whether of houses at Bombay or houses here, or houses at both places. The speculation, such as it is, is mainly an *un*-English speculation, and, therefore, has not so close relation to our market. *Secondly.* It is believed that the drafts drawn on or the advances made by English houses on this side, are based on a reasonable value of cotton, and that, therefore, no *very* large losses are to be anticipated by the India houses here. Of course all such information is liable to some uncertainty, but we have heard some of considerable weight and in several quarters, and supposing it to be true, it will follow that we need not expect the news from India, whatever it may be, to have a very unfavourable effect on the India *mercantile* houses here.

We cannot indeed but expect that the large fall in so many sorts of producelly and so many sorts of securities will cause many failures still, notwithstanding their past great number, and we would rather caution the public against a premature and excessive exultation. Still everything confirms the opinion we last week gave, that we need not expect a panic, or anything like it; but on the contrary, that the tendency of money will be rather downwards than upwards between this and Christmas.

THE PRODIGIOUS EFFECT OF A RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT IN A FALLING MARKET.

(From the Economist, Oct. 29.)

A rise in the rate of discount has two modes of operation, which should be kept distinct in reflection and theory, because they operate by reverse modes in life and practice. First, there is the operation in what we may call a prosperous state of the world. We are then able to *borrow* money—the money we need—at once from foreign nations. They have it, and they are willing to lend it, and so we get it. Secondly, there is the operation of the same agency in adverse and unprosperous times. Then it tends to lower the value of imports and the value of securities, to discourage merchants who wish to send produce here, to encourage capitalists who wish to send money here, to turn the balance of trade in our favour, and so in a more recondite and a less rapid but an equally effectual manner, will bring to this country the money which it requires.

We had last year a most wonderful illustration of the effects of a rise of the rate of discount when the world was prosperous. The world was then, if such a *very* colloquial expression could be pardoned, "flush of cash;" and it sent in that cash rapidly and at once.

	The Banking Reserve was	The Bullion was
	£	£
On the 23rd of Dec. 1863	...9,210,252	14,217,067
On the 2nd of Dec., 1863	...6,675,850	13,048,475
Increase	2,534,402	 1,168,592

The Bank till was filled at once by the rise in the rate. The world was prosperous and the world sent us its wealth.

At present we have an illustration of the second operation of the same agency. From a variety of causes, the prices of produce have been tending downwards for some time, and, therefore, a considerable part of business has been a losing business. Now, although it is quite possible and even easy to pay 9 per cent. to earn high profits, it is disagreeable—it is even dangerous—to pay 9 per cent. to earn no profits. Every sensible man of business begins to contract his operations when he sees before him possible loss, uncertain profit, and evident dear money. Those who have acceptances to pay must find the necessary money at any rate of discount, but prudent men do not commence new undertakings and do not contract new engagements when they must borrow money at high interest in order to sell commodities without profit. Business is being incalculably restricted by the present high rate of money, because, in many markets at least, people feel that when they have so borrowed the money they cannot employ it at any rate of profit proportionately remunerative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE report of the directors states that during the half-year no further portion of the railway was opened for traffic. The number of miles worked was 553. The gross receipts brought into the revenue statement amounted to £325,008, being an increase of £90,664 on the receipts of the corresponding half of last year. The working expenses (excluding the item "compensation") amounted to £196,832, or 60-56 per cent. of the receipts; and the amount of net profits for the half-year, to be carried to the credit of the interest account with the Government, was £94,506. The average number of miles open for traffic was 553, against 504, showing an increase of 49 miles. The number of train miles run during the half-year was 968,294, against 667,142, showing an increase of 301,152 miles. The number of passengers carried was 1,869,962, against 1,458,976, showing an increase of 244,064. The receipts for passengers, &c., were £103,611, against £79,160 for the corresponding half of 1863, showing an increase of £24,450. The average receipt per passenger carried was 1s. 1¼d., against 10¼d. for the same half of 1863, showing an increase of 3¼d. The merchandise and other receipts amounted to £221,396, against £155,182, showing an increase of £66,214. The total receipts per train mile were 6s. 8¼d., and the expenditure 4s. 9d. per train mile, leaving the net profit 1s. 11½d. per train mile. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £230,501, or 70-92 per cent., against £149,559, or 63-81 per cent., for the same half of last year, showing an increase of £80,942, or 7-11 per cent. The amount earned (but excluded from revenue account), applied to meet the cost of transporting traffic across the ghats and in Bombay, was £48,866, against £56,100, showing a decrease of £7,234. The locomotive expenditure of last half-year included the cost of an engine replaced, and of replacing waggons destroyed in cotton fires. The charges for maintenance of the line covered 24,146 sleepers replaced, against 11,725 sleepers in the half-year to the 30th of June, 1863. Unusual local floods, arising out of the early storms of the monsoon, occasioned serious damage to the opened portion of the railway at three points. Shortly before daylight on the 27th of June an embankment near Wassind was damaged by the bursting of a succession of shallow reservoirs in proximity to the railway, used for the cultivation of rice. This unfortunately led to an accident to a passenger train, attended with loss of life to several passengers. On the 19th of June a bridge of nine 30 feet iron girder openings over the Nulgunga River, close to the terminal station of Mulkapore on the Nagpore branch, fell, and on the 28th of June another bridge of five 20 feet arches, between Ooroolee and Kheirgaum stations, was washed away, but the damage had been repaired. The Bhore Ghat incline had been maintained clear for traffic since the 3rd of March, except for two days, the 23rd and 24th June, when, owing to two landslips from the hillside, the incline was impassable, and it was necessary to convey the passenger traffic along the old temporary line to Campoolee. In addition to the Thull Ghat (nine miles), referred to as likely to be completed by the end of this year, a further section of 33 miles of the Nagpore branch, extending from Mulkapore to Shegaum, had been finished, and was ready for public traffic early in June, but that its opening had been postponed till the end of the monsoon. Upon the remaining portion of the branch the works were in a very forward state as far as Budnaira, 70½ miles beyond Shegaum, and from Budnaira to Nagpore, 108½ miles, 97 per cent. of the earthwork in embankments, 46 per cent. of the ballasting, 66 per cent. of the viaducts, and 51 per cent. of the bridges had been executed. Upon the other division of the north-east line, from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, the progress accomplished was as follows, viz.:—From Bhosawul to Hurdah, 138½ miles, 84 per cent. of the earthwork in embankments, 32 per cent. of the ballasting, 75 per cent. of the viaducts and bridges, and 61 per cent. of the culverts had been executed. In the Taptee viaduct 90 per cent. of the masonry was finished, and the iron girders were being prepared for erection. The permanent way had been laid for 26 miles, and several of the stations were in an advanced state. From Hurdah to Sohagpore, 82 miles, 91 per cent. of the earthwork in embankments, 31 per cent. of the ballasting, 48 per cent. of the masonry in viaducts and bridges, and 37 per cent. in culverts had been executed. About 11 miles of permanent way had been laid. From Sohagpore to Jubbulpore, 116½ miles, the progress had been less satisfactory than was anticipated, but all the bridges (excepting three) were in progress, and the ballasting for 40 miles of line had been provided. The through railway communication between Bombay and Madras was to be effected via Raichore, at which place this company's railway will be joined to that of the Madras Railway company. The distance from Sholapore to Raichore is 161 miles, and the line is now in course of being surveyed and staked out for construction. As regarded the connection of this company's line with the important town of Hyderabad, the directors were enabled to state that the Great Indian Peninsular Extension Railway Company (Limited) were in communication with the Government of India, with the object of arranging terms for constructing a branch from Kulburga, or its neighbourhood, to Hyderabad. The capital account to the 30th of June showed that £12,150,636 had been received and £10,968,147 expended, leaving a balance of £1,182,489. The interest account to the 30th of June with the Government showed that the total interest paid by the Government amounted to £2,860,914, and that £709,453 of net revenue had been paid and was payable to the Government, leaving £2,151,461 chargeable against half-surplus profits over 5 per cent.—*Home News, Nov. 3.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2ND.

Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.

Leslie, Lieut. G. B., 24th Regt., on leave, from Dharwar.

Holland, Lieut. J., 24th Regt. N. I., on leave from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2ND.

Chetham, Lieut. S., Ordnance Department, on duty, to Poona.

Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Easton, Lieut. F., 33rd Foot, to join to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st Dec. 1864.

Major J. B. Dunsterville, Staff Corps, is placed on General duty Bombay Garrison.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. A. Salmon, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th November, vice Smith.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
1	Merwanjee Framjee	...Pike	...Liverpool Aug. 5.
2	Salem	...Robertson	...Moulmein Nov. 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Alicia*, W. Andrew, bound to Carwar.

Ship *Good Success*, McQueen, bound to Zanzibar.

Ship *Americana*, W. Potts, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *City of Delhi*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Admiral Lyons*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Sterling*, for Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer *General Outram*, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	...£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton	...£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	...£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Cases	...£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
To Havre		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To China		No offers.
Calcutta and back		...Rs. 18 and port charges.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	...at Rs.	6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White) ...	"	32 to 35.
Niger ...		27 to 28. Nominal.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1430 Agamemnon, Marder—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 21)
1290 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.
1045 Star of India, Holloway—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

833 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. (c. l. Dec. 2)
195 Banner, McCrodie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 24)
1047 Beaux Monde, Campbell—The Captain.
969 Bella Maria, Irvin—J. W. Wright & Co.
11064 Beeston Castle, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 29)
1408 Birmingham—B. H. Cama & Co.
607 Campbell, Roy—M. N. Bhownuggur.
812 City of Delhi, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
918 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
840 Dalkeith Foster—Ritchie Stuart & Co.
1199 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
661 Foam, Watt—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. April 2)
1156 Gatineau, Cummings—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Oct. 24)
1197 Herald, McGrath—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 30)
1224 Hartfell, Houston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
725 Janet Mitchel, Bulman—Macnee & Co.
1452 Knight Errant, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1745 Merchant Prince, Treeo—H. F. Soares & Co. (c. l. Nov. 21)
2345 Morning Light, Gillies—Macindo, Rogers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1017 Negotiator, Oldham—Stevens Brothers & Co.
924 Prince of Wales, Hester—Lawrence & Co.
847 Rowantree Lewis—H. F. Soares & Co.
1324 Sumatra, Martin—H. F. Soares & Co.
965 Tiger, Ogg—Merwanjee Dossabhoy & Co. (c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR JUDDAH.

366 Nasree, Nacoda. (Aug. 30)

FOR JUDDA AND ADEN.

582 Euphemus, Tulloch—Hajee Essa Hajee Fadie. (c. l. Nov. 24)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1040 Arabia, (s) Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Dec. 1)
982 Arabstan Dawson—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
477 Good Success, McNeash—Sir J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
1283 Goshawk, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee.
698 Shah Jehan, Jenkins. (c. l. Dec. 1)

FOR RANGOON.

1049 Americana, Potts—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Dec. 2)
782 St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

687 Sterling (s), Anderson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

273 Bhaz, Nacoda—Manockchund Nagsee. (c. l. Nov. 22)

FOR MAULMEIN.

459 Magdalen, Caughlin—M. Rogers & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

541 Naval Brigade, Moon—B. H. Cama.

FOR ANYAN.

798 William Kidston, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR BUSHIRE.

504 Atiet Rahamon, De Lange.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.

347 Ruhamanee, Nacoda—Damodhur Ragowjee.

NOT FIXED.

2156 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1491 Benares (s), Collett—P. & O. Company.
501 Bombay Merchant, Nacoda.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—Cornforth & Co.
717 Calcutta Merchant, Harrison—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
Carvoar, Yaley.
2145 Chariot of Fame, Clarke—Lawrence & Co.
2645 Donald Mackay, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
898 Dalhousie Castle, Mesnard—O. S. & Co.
657 Eleanor, Campbell—Ewart Latham & Co.
1600 Ellen Stuart, Lyon—J. W. Wright & Co.
837 Fez Robance, Lovethes.
632 Fairy Allan, Stafford—Candass Narondass.
1396 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.
Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda.
649 Garnet, Broadfood—The Captain.
1243 Glenlyon Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Godavery, Nacoda.
1389 Goldfinder, McWhinne.
328 Hanneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co.
620 Hydree, Crichton.
Hydross, Nacoda.
1549 Henry Fernie, Page—Lawrence & Co.
1011 Indomitable, Poynts—H. M. Seedick.
John Bright, (s) Beatham—C. M. S. N. Co.
196 Jewess, Stevens—The Captain.
636 James Booth—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Jumna, Porter—Coupland & Co.
Lady Franklin, Hill.
1010 Lloyds, Harris.
501 Lydia, Milne—W. Nicol & Co.
657 Mahomed Shaw, Freeman.
Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.
1094 Mystery, Sum—Daily & Sorabjee.
307 Muckie, Nacoda.
1197 Michael Scott, Padley—Bombay Shipping Co.
Nerbudda, Nacoda.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1649 Oriental, Sanderson—J. Clover & Co.
800 Ophir, Miles.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Ewart Latham & Co.
834 Queen of the North, Tidmarsh—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2014 Rangoon, (s) Coleman—P. & O. Company.
347 Romany, Nacoda.
Salamatee, Nacoda.
1094 Sarawak, Mullett—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
Salona, Robertson.
Shaftesbery, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
Soobloo Salam, Nacoda.
1197 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Wagiee, Nacoda.
1151 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
738 William Stevenson's Borden.
1400 Zenobia, Hayes.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

IN Bank shares, excepting new Financials, there was not much doing yesterday. Elphinstone Land shares went up Rs. 10,000 and the quotation at 1,40,000 was very firm. Back Bays and Mazagons are a shade lower; there is no change in Victorias yet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	...6 months' sight	...2s. 1 3-16d.
Do. Credits...	... Do. do.	...2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	... Do. do.	...2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta ...	...At sight ...	...100¼
Do. ...	...30 days' sight ...	...100
Do. ...	...60 Do. do. ...	...99¼
Madras ...	...30 Do. do. ...	...100¼
China ...	...60 Do. do. ...	...224

SHARES

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.	**BANKS.**	
3,000,000	1000 500	250	18	Agra Bank	180 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank ...	83 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corpn	162 p. ct. pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	19,000 p. S. n.
1,000,000	175	250	8	Bank of India ...	54 with p. S.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	234 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	32 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Presidency Bank	15 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	200	......	Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	8 p. ct. Par.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	22 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank ...	61 p. ct. pm.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	inclg. n. S. 120 p. ct.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	60 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	210 ex. div.
1,000,000	1,000	500	18	Commercial Bank ...	130 ex. div.
1,600,000		200	7½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	(nml.) 103 p. ct. pm.
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Corporation	30 pm. nml.
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank...	30 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	100	......	East India Trading and Banking Corporation	9½ p. ct. pm.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank ...	105 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Company	(nml.) 25 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bank ...	35 p. ct. pm.
200,000		20	......	London & Bombay Bank	Par.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank ...	127 p. ct. pm.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	170 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	53 ex-div.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank	80 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial...	61 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50	......	Asiatic Financial ...	37 p. ct. pm.
450,000	500	25	......	Bombay Finance Corporation	21 p. ct. pm.
600,000	500	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	23 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50	......	Eastern Financial Association	66 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Association of India and China	62 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	[illegible] p. ct. pm.
640,000	400	50	......	National Financial	20 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Mercantile Credit Financial ...	13½ p. ct. pm.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	16 p. ct. pm.
1,200,000	400	100	......	Union Financial ...	14 p. ct. pm.
800,000	400			Universal Bank & Financial Corporation (Ltd.)	15 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	27,500 p. S. pm.
		10,000	10,000	Colaba Land Company...	89,000 pm.
				Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited ...	(p. whole S.)
540,000	1,000	1000 850 1,500	808	3,600 fully paid up Sh. 1,800 not fully paid up Shares Frere Press Co's Shares	1,40,000 p. S. pm.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Company ...	50 pm.
1,000,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. ...	9,400 pm.
150,000	6,000	4,000	170	Victoria Land and Press Co. ...	35,000 pm.
			pr. S.	**PRESS Cos.**	
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co ...	23,000 p.s.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co ...	6,000 p.s.
		5,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	14,750 p.S.
987,500	6,250	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co	3,200 pm.
400,000	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Company.	2,800 pm.
80,000	2,000	1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company...	1,800 pm.
20,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	300 pm.n.
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	Par. nml.
70,000	2,000	1050	......	East India Press Co ...	Par.
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras ...	25 prem.
40,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	500 pm. s. n.
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co. (Limited)	150 pm. S. n.
100,000	100	10	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co.... ...	
300,000	1,000	225		Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...	
30,000	2,500	1,500		Prince of Wales Press Co.	1,000 pm.
				RAILWAY Cos.	
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	10 p. ct. dis.
		180	2½	Do. new £20 shares	5 dis.
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.
			pr. S.	**SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.**	
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Company (Limited) ...	
20,000	3,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	Par nml.
55,000	1,000	6,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,800 pm.
150,000	2000	1,780	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	125 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	300 pm.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	400 pm.
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	200 pm.
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spinning Co. Ltd	2,500 pm.
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct. 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving [illegible]	[illegible]
500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
160,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ct. [illegible]	[illegible]
New Five Per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	[illegible]
Bank of England Notes	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
German Crowns	[illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces	[illegible]
Bar Silver	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 11th Nov. 1864.	From 12th to 29th Nov. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.			
For 1863-64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1863-64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Nov. 1864.	From 23rd to 29th Nov. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.				
For 1863-64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Nov. 1864.	From 23rd to 29th Nov. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.				
For 1863-64.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1864-65.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 23RD TO 29TH NOV. 1864.

Per Steamer [illegible]	[illegible]
Per Steamer [illegible]	[illegible]
Purchase by Government	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

N. B.—The Opium Season commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

H. MILES,
Act. Dept. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 30th November 1864.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.
A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,
Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,
Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,
Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,
Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—
Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.
Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.
All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.
References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0d.
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland / On Ireland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on usance at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 26th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office, Bombay.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. F. TURNER, Esq.
A. K. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.
London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *Will power to increase.*
TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.
Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.
At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.
Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT BONNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0d.
2 do. do. ... 1s. 11¾d.
1 month's do. ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0 d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—
Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.
Exchange.
Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 11¾d. do.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
DAVID MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11d. do.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the Money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent. If to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1
Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund £1,05,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આવ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાન
(લીમીટેડ.)
دی بینک آف ہندوستان چینا آنڈ جاپان
(لمیٹیڈ)
CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACKRELL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The National Bank, established 1835.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL ...... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ...... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.
The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Four " ...... 2s. 0d. do.
Three " ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Two " ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
One " ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand / On Scotland / On Ireland } 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe } 1s. 11d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-58 cs. "
3 do do ...... 2-53 "
Sight ...... 2-48 "
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay 21st Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 " 1s. 11¾d. "
on Demand 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d. "
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 6 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged ¼ cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 18th November 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)
—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ...... " 1,70,000.
Head Office ... DELHI.
Manager ... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ... H. P. HEALY, Esq.
BRANCHES.
Bombay ... Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... " H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... " J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... " C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... " E. S. STAMP, Esq. (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.
Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*
Government Securities bought and sold.
Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.
Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.
Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.
The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.
The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.
The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.
N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.
W. B. THOMPSON
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)
બોમબે જોઈનટ સટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)
INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.
Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.
Solicitors.
MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "
ADVANCES.
The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities, Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.
They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.
DISCOUNTS.
Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.
EXCHANGE.
The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.
Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. J. C. TEASDALE, Acting Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLESHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.
ADVANCES.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. " Demand ...... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ......
Do. Ireland " ......
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums, under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ...... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ...... 3 "
Do. 6 " ...... 4 "
Do. 12 " ...... 5 "
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business can be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 14th November 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jacaria's Musjid, in the Godown of Fuzel Mahomed Essa, at 2 P. M., and by order of Fuzel Mahomed Essa and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jairam Visram 300 Bales Bengal Jute.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 3rd December 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room:—
1 Large fire proof safe with Double Door Lock & keys.
40 Boxes of Blue Colour.
20 Dozen Spectacles.
24 Do Brass Beer Cocks.
47 Superior English Rugs
20 Kegs of Horse Shoe Nails.
21 Plated cruet frames, 4 cut Bottles each.
1 Mahogany square Pianoforte.
16 Sets of Belgaum made Imitation fruits.
7 Mahogany Dressing Glasses.
11 Bolts of Canvas No. 1 to 5.
A few pieces of Camp Tables, cupboard, and a few dozen Lubin's Perfume.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Depot of Samjee Khetsy, by order of Oomaderam Petamber, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Messrs. James W. Wright & Co., and Messrs. Ruttonjee Dossabhoy & Co.:—
25 Bales Bhownuggur Cotton with selection.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit shall be required on the lot being knocked down.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Pasta's Lane, in the Warehouse of Bhugwandass Pursotumdass, by order of Tarachund Sobhagchund, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. James W. Wright & Co. and Messrs. Ruttonjee Dossabhoy & Co.:—
51 Candies Dhollera Cotton with selection.
Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit shall be required on the lot being knocked down.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 " " Longcloths.
700 " " Madapollams.
300 " " T. Cloth.
3 Cases 58 dozens assorted felt Hats.
One Cask containing Japanned Tin Ware consisting of very useful articles for Domestic use, such as Sugar Boxes, Tea Caddies, Chocolate Pots, Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Lanterns, Breadgrater, Coffee Canisters.
4 Dozen assorted Leather Dolls.
46 " Fancy Dolls of various kinds.
A few Hams in Canvas.
A few Pieces Bacon in Tin.
On account of the first purchaser Abdool Currim Hyderbhoy:—
77 Cases each 2 dozen Tins Fresh Salmon.
Also, on account of the first purchaser Doongersy Khatesy by order of Soonderjee Lalljee:—
138 Bags Bengal Peas.
10 Casks Glassware.
1 Case Children's Boots and Shoes.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Cotton Depot of Govind Girdhur, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Vusunjee Jewraz, by order of Gosye Ravagur Coovagur:—
201 Candies of Dhollera Cotton with selection of the growth of 1920.

SALE OF CAST STEEL GIN SAWS.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from JAMES T. GOOD, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for risk and on account of Vizerungam Moodeliar Esq., of Poonah:—
1000 Cast Steel Gin Saws made to a Pattern sent to England by the above named Vizerungam Moodeliar, Esq., per the late firm of HUNT MONNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few very superior Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes, of different sizes, with Chubb's Duplicate Keys.
A few very superior Gold Hunting Watches, by R. D. Rasden, Manchester.
A few dozens best Scotch Whiskey, Rs. 15 per dozen.
A supply of Patent Safety Fuse for blasting, as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, will be sold in lots of not less than one cask of 350 Coils, at 3 an. and 1 pie per coil.
Bombay, 3rd December 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, an Invoice of best Plated Ware and Guns, consisting of several Sets of best Electro-plated Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Services, Cruet, Liqueur, and Pickle Frames with 2, 3 and 7 Cut Bottles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Muffineers, Butter Pots, Pint and half pint Cups, Hot-water Beefsteak Dishes, several well finished double barrelled Guns and Rifles fitted in Spanish Mahogany cases, Papier Machier Trays and Tables, Eight day striking Clocks by Cartwright, London, Silver Mounted Gig and Carriage Lamps, best Japanned Cash Boxes, Fireproof Chests, Mahogany Cheval Glasses, Gun Caps, Foot Rules, 2 Cases of Mixed Melton, &c.
A small Consignment of Fashionable Czarka Shirts and Collars
A quantity of Port, Sherry, Champagne, and Moselle in quarts, Clarets in pints and quarts.
By order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co., and on account and risk of Chutterboog Cullianjee, the first purchaser:—
K J | 82 to 86—5 bales containing 538 pieces Grey T. Cloth 6½ lbs.
Landed ex *Sebastian Cabot*:—
20 boxes of Claret.
5 do. Still Hock.
On account and at the risk of the following first purchasers:
Somjee Dossa:—
6 Iron Shackles for Mooring.
1 Lot Iron Chain Cable.
Sullamoujee Khanbhoy:—
1 Lot Cast Flat Steel.
Peerbhoy Asser:—
2 Sheaves Malleable Iron.
5 Lots Copper Bolts.
Moosajee Ebrahanjee:—
12 Screw Jacks.
Moosajee Mahomed Khan:—
9 Iron Shackles.
3 Lots Flat Iron.
A Gig, about 19 feet long, Copper-fastened, with Sail, Oars, Rowlocks, &c., complete. Price Rs. 100
AT 1 P. M.
A Kattiawar Cow.
A nearly new English-built Buggy, by Biddlecombe, of Long Acre.
A set of Single (English) Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF THE FIRST PURCHASER, CYPRIANO DA ROCHA.
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the above named first purchaser, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Mangalwadee near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay; the said house is built of chunam and covered with tiles, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurement nineteen feet in breadth and forty-one feet in length, and is bounded on the east by a vacant ground, on the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on the north by the house of Walcock Madon, and on the south by the public road leading to the said house.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRST CLASS SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, HORSES &c., AT DATE GROVE MOUNT, MAZAGON.
On MONDAY next, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, Date Grove Mount, Mazagon, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Silver, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, first class Slate Billiard Table, &c., of George Scott, Esq, (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises Rich Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Claret Mug, handsome Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Carver, double Branched and other Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, a Set of Silver for 12, Silver Muffineers, Cutlery &c., a first-rate double Barrelled Gun by Dome, single and double Barrelled Guns and Rifles, a Deane's Revolver, Neatly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Side Board, hanging Punkhas, Elegantly Carved folding Screen, Circular, Side, Pier, Card, Writing, Dressing, Washing, and Work Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Drawing, and Dining Room Chairs, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Hat Stand, single and three Light hanging Argand and Glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, double branched Wall Shades, English and other Carpets, a first-rate full sized Solid Mahogany Slate Billiard Table in good order with all its Appurtenances complete, a six light revolving Billiard Lamp by Burroughes and Watts, a pair of handsome large Etruscan Flower Vases, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture, Two Garden Engines, Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A first-rate English-built four-seated Brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, an English-built Mail Phaeton by S. Marks, a Set of Carriage Harness, an Excellent English-built Buggy by Lewis, with a handsome Grey Arab Horse and Plated Harness, Hunting Saddle and Bridle, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MAHOGANY, WALNUTWOOD, AND PAPIER MACHIER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES IN GOLD AND COLORED GLASS, PIER GLASSES, BEST PLATED ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED CENTRE PIECES, NEW PATTERNS IN GARDEN FURNITURE, BEST FANCY GOODS, SELF-ACTING PIANOS, HARMONIUM, AND ORGANS, IRON SAFES, CARPETS, BRONZE AND PROCELAIN STATUARY, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c. &c.—AT "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY next the 5th, TUESDAY next the 6th, WEDNESDAY next the 7th, THURSDAY next the 8th, and on FRIDAY next the 9th instant, at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, several consignments of first class Household Furniture, in Mahogany, Walnut Wood and Papier Machier, Chandeliers, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. &c., comprising

GLASS WARE.
Fine Crystal Straw Stem and Cut, consisting of Liqueur, Champagne, and Custard Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, and Soda Water Glasses, Ice Cooling and Water Jugs, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Dishes, Ring Stands, Pestles, Mortars, &c.

PORCELAIN.
Consisting of several very handsome Tea Sets, a Rich Green and Gilt Dinner Do., several other Dinner Sets, elegant Dessert Services, White and Gilt Breakfast and Tea Do., Toilet Sets, Wedgewood Jugs of a variety of patterns, Tea and Toilet Sets, Rockingham Tea Services and Jugs, &c.

PLATED WARE.
An Invoice of best Plated Ware, consisting of several Sets of Dish Covers, best Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, Perambulators. Cruets, a set of artistically designed Superb Plated Centre Pieces, Epergne, and Candelabras, consisting of a six light Candelabra with Plateau, and rich Centre Dish, also a three light do., several other Centre Pieces, Tea Kettles, Salts, Muffineers, Egg Frame, Toast Racks, Puff Boxes, Tea Pots, Soup Tureen, sets of best Electro-plated "Lilly," "King," "Queen's," and "Shell" pattern Spoons and Forks, complete for 12 persons, in Mahogany cases, handsome Ornamental Tray Stands, &c.

SILVER WARE.
Comprises a set of Shell and Threaded pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, several very handsome Drinking Cups and Jugs, Children's Christmas and Birthday Presentation Mugs, a magnificent Tea Set in case, Dolphin Salt Cellars in case, Soup Tureen, Cup and Saucer, &c. &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
Sets of Mappin's and other Cutlery, Papier Machier Tea Trays, Dish Mats, Spirit Flasks, Water-filtering Bottles, Ice Machines, Single and Double-barrelled Guns, Double-barrelled Rifle in case by Osborne, Medicine and Tool Chests, Bread Platters and Knives, Europe Copper Jelly Moulds, &c.

LAMPS.
An invoice of first rate Table Argand Lamps, Plated and Bronze, Single and Double-light, Indian Cambridge Reading Lamps, Glass Hand Lamps, Chamber Do., Plated and Glass Pedestal Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops, Bronze and Porcelain Spirit Lamps, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
Sets of handsome English solid Mahogany Telescope patent Screw Dining Tables, for 12 persons, Side Boards with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters with Trays, Dining Room Chairs with Morocco Leather fixed and shifting Seats, light Cane Chairs with and without arms, &c.

PAPIER MACHIER AND PEARL FURNITURE.
Several suites of really very pretty Drawing Room Furniture, including a very elegant and costly Royal Suite in Elizabethan Pattern, consisting of a handsome Oval Table with beautiful Gold, with the portrait of the Royal Family, Drawing Room Chairs with the likenesses of Prince Consort, H. M. the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, different sorts of Flowers &c., Easy Chairs to match, Halfbacked and Conversation Couches, all covered with rich Crimson and Green Silk and Springs, Whatnots, with Trays and Mirrors, Teapoys, Round and Oval Tables, Ladies' Cabinet Work Table, Work and Writing Boxes, Desks, Book Slides, Inkstands, Light Drawing Room Chairs, and a great variety of Pearl, Papier Machier, and other Fancy Goods of first quality.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT-WOOD FURNITURE.
Comprises suites of Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of full backed side, half-backed and lounging Sofas and Settees, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Drawing Room Chairs, Side Table with Mirror Backs, Occasional Loo, Round, Oval, Oblong and other Tables, Side Tables with Marble Tops, Teapoys and Chiffoniers with do., Ash and Birch Wood Chairs, Writing Tables, three Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, &c.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
Two first rate square Mahogany Pianos by Ivory and Prangley, an Oakwood self-playing Harmonium, a magnificent self-playing Organ, a self-playing Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Musical Singing Birds, Mechanical Figures, &c.

CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES.
A pair of each elegant 12 and 18 light rich Colored and Gold Glass Chandeliers, a magnificent twelve light Argand Chandelier, and one of each 8 and 9 light Do., with Colored Drops, handsome Plated double and treble light Do., Plated and Bronze Hanging Do., 7 of each, very handsome best plated 4 and 6 light Wall Girandoles in Coloured and Gilt Glass, Plated and Bronze Wall Argand Lamps with drops, three pairs of elegant Electro-gilt 4 and 8 light pedestal Girandoles set with Turquoise.

PIER GLASSES.
Three pairs of very pretty large Console Glasses, several pairs of Oval Mirrors, small Looking Glasses, Pictures, and Engravings in Gilt and other Frames.

CARPETS, LINEN, &c.
A very large English Carpet for Drawing Room, size 40 by 24. Several very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cresswell's Patent Mosaic Work in Carpets, Pillows, and Cushions in a variety of new and elegant designs and patterns, rolls of English, Brussels, Druggets and other Carpets, fine white Whitney Blankets, Coloured Blankets Children's Do., Carriage and Railway Wrappers and Coats, Velvet Pile Table Covers, three cases of very superior Irish Linen, consisting of Europe Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, pieces of rich Red, Damask and other Silks, &c. &c.

CLOCKS.
Amongst others a very large and handsome Bronze 15-day Exhibition Clock with Bronze Roman figure, several elegant gilt Do., with busts under glass domes and stands, and Flower Vases to match, a gilt Palanqueen or Carriage Alarm Clock, Rotary Time Pieces under glass cases.

BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.
A really choice collection of Works of Arts in Bronze Statuary of eminent personages with Marble Pedestals, handsome Dresden Marble Alabaster and Parian Figures, Groups and Busts of artistic characters, large Punch Bowls, Boudoir Tea Sets, Liqueur Sets, elegant Sevres Vases, Porcelain and Gilt Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Bottles, Card Trays, and Stands, Bohemian Glass, Scent Bottles, Flower Vases with Imitation Fruits and Flowers under Glass Shades, Child's Patent spring equestrian Rocking Horses for Boys and Girls, &c. &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
Such as superior Russia Leather Writing Desks of sizes, with fittings, Envelope Cases, Blotting Pads, Portfolios, Book Slides, Dressing and Travelling Cases, Travelling Bags with Portmanteaus, Cases with fittings, Inkstands in great variety, &c.

BED ROOMS.
Consisting of English Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Mahogany Clothes and Gown Presses, with Mirrors, Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Light Bed Room Chairs, Iron Folding Do., &c., &c.

IRON SAFES, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.
Comprises several pairs of large solid Marble Garden Flower Vases on Pedestals, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Seats and Couches, Balcony and Garden Chairs, Round Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Flower Benches, Flower Pot Stands, Porcelain and Gilt Flower Pots and Trays, Plant Guards, four Summer Houses, Garden Engines, Pails, and Syringes, spare Hoses, very elegant Llama Porcelain Ware, Garden Seats and Flower Pots, some of them in imitation of real China, the first importation of its kind in Bombay, two large French patent fire-proof Book Safes, several other fire-proof Book Safes, and Treasure Chests of Sizes with "Chubb's" Locks and duplicate Keys, Shower and Hip Baths, Bathing Tubs, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self-playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play during the days of view from 5 to 6½ P. M., and during the days of sale from 11 to 12 A. M. The instrument will be sold on Thursday the 8th instant precisely at 2 P. M.

A Limited number of Gentlemen can have board and lodgings, with the comforts of a home, in a healthy locality.
Unexceptionable references will be required and given. For particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A first-rate Billiard Table, has been very little used.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A second-hand Jubbulpore Tent, in good order, with division in centre, forming two distinct Rooms. Rs. 350.
A Beechoba. Rs. 50.
Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."
A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles with do. do.
One Racing do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls' do.
A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.
A fresh Batch of superior Plated-Mounted single and double Harness.
A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.
Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.
FOR SALE—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
MATHERAN.
Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.
ALSO, at Mahbleshwur Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let. BENNETT & Co.
No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

AUCTION SALE FOR RISK AND ON ACCOUNT OF VIZERUNGUM MOODELIAR, ESQ., OF POONAH.
THE undersigned has instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Marine Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th Dec. 1864:—
ONE THOUSAND GIN SAWS made specially to an order sent to England by Vizerungum Moodeliar, Esq., of Poonah, per the late Firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co.
JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOMAS SHORT, Junr.
Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 23rd November 1864.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Do. Do. Cigar shape.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco cut.
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Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwicke, and Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigarette Moulds and Papers, The Alma Light, Cherry wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes, and Cheroot-holders. The patent Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes. Fresh additions and novelties by every Mail. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed
Just Landed.
A handsome English-built Cab Buggy with Lamps.
A ditto four seated open Carriage with Lamps and Pole.
1 ditto Cane body Ditto Ditto.
1 ditto Waggonate.
AND ALSO,
1 Nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole, by Lawrie and Morner.
1 ditto Shigram with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 ditto Basket Phaeton with a Set of Silver Mounted Pony Harness.
1 ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps by Macknaughton and Smith.
ALSO,
Just landed ex "Currumjah."
A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.
Just Landed,
A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.
ALSO,
A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.
New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.
Just landed.
A handsome Landau Sociable, Spring to the Wood, for Opening and Shutting, with Lamps and Pole, by Starten and Mackenzie, London.
A handsome and small English-built Four-seated Phaeton with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by S. Marks.
Also, a nearly new handsome Four-seated Open Carriage, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Dolbear.
Also several other Carriages.
ALSO,
A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.
Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Commission Agent.
Bombay, 24th November 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—
Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Seltzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.
SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.
SCENTS.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
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May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*
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are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

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RICHLY CARVED BOOKHOLDERS,
Suitable for the Drawing Room or Library Table, for the Office, and for general use. Each Bookholder has a centre handle, and the two carved ends can be placed nearer or further to suit the exact number of Books to be held.
Reduced to from Rs. 8 each.
HERBERT and Co. have also some very beautiful Bookholders suitable as Presentation Gifts to Ladies.

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ORNAMENTAL DESK-STANDS,
Variously carved and designed, and well adapted for the Table or Desk, and in different sizes suitable for supporting Albums or Gift-Books, &c. &c.
Reduced to from Rs. 7 each.
Some of the above are finished in medieval style and others are exquisitely traced, rendering them suitable as Presentation Gifts.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BEER MUGS.
HERBERT and Co. offer the engine turned electro-silvered Beer-Mug, with shield for engraving crest or initials, holding one full pint, with glass bottom and a well made article with firmly set handle. Reduced Price per dozen Rs 84. Singly Rs. 8.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED MUFFINEERS.
HERBERT and Co. call attention to the United Service Muffineer, which is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior Slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt," and of Ruby for "Cayenne." Reduced Price Rs. 12 the set of three.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
The Traveller's, the Sportsman's, and the Camp Companion. This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing:—
An Electro-plated Drinking Cup.
A Closing Dinner Knife.
A Cork-screw.
A Closing Fork.
A Closing Dessert Spoon, and a small Cylinder, divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Reduced Price Rs 16.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
RODGER'S BEST TABLE CUTLERY, with [illegible] handles, and of the best Sheffield steel.
One dozen Table Knives.
One dozen Dessert Knives.
One pair of large Meat Carvers.
One pair of game Carvers.
One long steel Sharpner.
Reduced price of the set complete Rs. 33.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
CLARET JUGS.
HERBERT & Co. offer richly Cut Glass Claret Jugs, with electro-silvered Handle and fittings of the Vine-leaf pattern at the reduced price of Rs. 38 per pair.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
HERBERT & Co. guarantee these Pipes to be of the best Constantinople Meerschaum, the mouth-piece to be of pure amber, and the mounting to be of silver. Reduced Price in case complete Rs. 12 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BREAD PLATTERS AND BREAD KNIVES.
Best ROUND WOODEN BREAD PLATTERS; beautifully carved with appropriate devices and mottoes round the border; such as
"Be Deum Laudamous." "Waste not, Want not."
"Staff of Life." "Give us this Day our daily bread."
"Cut and come again."
"Be Thankful." "Welcome is the best Cheer."
"Speed the Plough."
From Rupees 5 each.
HERBERT AND Co. have a great variety of BREAD PLATTERS without mottoes, but with scroll borders in various elegant devices of *corn ears, vine scrolls, wheat stalks, barley ear,* and numerous other excellently carved designs. From Rs. 5 each.
Very elegant Bread Knives, with carved ivory handles, silver ferules and broad shaped blades. Rs. 12 each.
Bread Knives with variously carved box-wood handles and shape blades. Rs. 2-8 to 6 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW MAP OF INDIA.
Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.
On rollers varnished, Rs. 25.

THE GAME OF CROQUET.
HERBERT & Co. have just opened some cases of Games and Toys, among them are several boxes of materials for the popular game of Croquet. Each box is about 4 by 1 by ½ feet in size, and contains all the requisites for playing the Game, out on a lawn or field, garden, &c.
Contents of each box.
Eight (8) Mallets, long handles. Twelve (12) Hoops of rod iron. Two (2) Posts, starting and turning. Eight (8) Balls painted different colors.
And a book of the game containing all particulars. The mallets, balls, &c., are of fine [illegible] wood, polished, [illegible] croquet.
Cash Price, each box complete, Rs. 40.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.
Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, *and extra secret drawer,* enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key—from Rs. 50 each.
These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London, they are very strongly made, and Herbert & Co. guarantee the workmanship.

THE HARMONINO.
HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte, and tremolo,* of 3½ octaves, well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.
With two rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.
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